HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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# Secretary Wirtz Moves Against Workers' Freedom

## Uses government contracts as club to force union recognition

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Like all Cabinet officers, Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz takes an oath to uphold the Constitution and laws of the United States. There's not a word that obliges or permits him to act as recruitment officer for the AFL-CIO. Much less is it the secretary's duty to force American workers to join a union, however good that might be for their souls and bodies. Nor is it any business of the labor secretary to take sides against American companies and industries which stubbornly resist being unionized.

**But it appears that Wirtz, or his department, has done all these things he's not supposed to do, and that he may have set in motion a new trend of federal interferences in labor-management relationships. It is a trend that stems entirely from bureaucratic decision, without benefit of law or any sign of congressional approval.**

The story is best told by the backtracking method. On May 1, 1967, the Southern textile firm, J. P. Stevens and Co., was notified by the Labor Department that two job-training programs were hereby cancelled. One contract, covering the Stevens plant at Great Falls, S.C., amounted to $49,884. The other, covering the company's plant at Greenville, S.C., was in the amount of $54,120. The pacts, calling for reimbursement of training expenses, were of little financial benefit to the Stevens firm, second largest textile manufacturer in the country, but the arbitrary cancellation (no official reason given) had a far-reaching significance.

The Stevens Co., along with other mills located in the South, makes no bones about its preference for non-union workers. It maintains a high pay-scale, offers many fringe benefits, but isn't pestered by the in-shop troubles that go with unionization. The 42,000 workers at the Stevens plant feel much as their employers do.

Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz (left) bowed to the demands of AFL-CIO chief George Meany, in spite of the fact the secretary has no authority to use public funds to take sides in labor-management disputes.

In secret ballot elections during 1965 at eight plants in the Carolinas, workers for Stevens voted by decisive majorities against joining the Textile Workers Union of America, AFL-CIO. This may be an unenlightened attitude on the part of the workers, who undoubtedly had a self-interest in preventing their jobs from flying north or going overseas, but they were exercising their rights under the law.

The Textile Union, long embattled to unionize Southern workers, did not give up. There had been running charges of "unfair labor practices" against the company, and in 1966 the National Labor Relations Board ordered 71 discharged employes put back to work. It is something less than a disgrace for any company to lose its case before the NLRB, which has the reputation of being notoriously union-oriented. TV commentator David Brinkley, working on a special assignment in April 1966, said of the NLRB:

"It is supposed to be an unbiased, adjudicating body somewhat like a court. It usually behaves like a department of the AFL-CIO, and is about as neutral as George Meany."

But even admitting that Stevens had been "unfair" to 71 workers during the emotion-charged atmosphere of an election campaign, the next series of events went beyond any court-like decision.

Textile Union officials, spearheaded by George Meany himself, rushed to the federal government with demands that "the flagrant labor law violator" be shorn of all its contracts to supply goods and services to the U.S. government. The union spokesmen, in effect, were asking that the statutes dealing with racial anti-discrimination be stretched by fiat and made to apply in the broad field of labor-management relations. There were at least three contacts in Washington.

1. The Defense Department was asked to cancel its purchase of military apparel from Stevens. Deputy Defense Secretary Vance refused. "The comptroller general," Vance wrote, "has expressly ruled that there is no authority to cancel contracts or reject bids merely because of noncompliance with the National Labor Relations Act."

2. The White House was asked to intervene. An AFL-CIO delegation, headed by Meany, called upon the President for that purpose. LBJ, according to a New York *Times* story of March 28, 1967, refused to act in the absence of any law giving him authority to do so.

3. The Labor Department was approached. Here the union leaders had better luck. The two job-training contracts were at first suspended, later cancelled, without official explanation.

**Unfortunately, a good many industrial concerns become dependent on government contracts in time of war and under programs of big federal spending. The workers at these firms are equally dependent on the federal contracts. The mere threat of contract cancellations amounts to using taxpayers' dollars as a means of coercing companies and workers to give in to the unions.**

Spokesmen for the Stevens Co., while not disinterested parties, seem to state the issue very well:

"We do not charge that there has been a conspiracy to compel our employes to join a labor union. We do emphasize that . . . if the campaign against Stevens succeeds, employes in the textile industry and in almost every other industry in this country will have no choice: they'll have to join a union whether they want to or not."

It shouldn't happen in a free country, as Wirtz ought to know.

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. . . see page 5 for special announcement.

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Can Police Handle Riots?
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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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● A GOP task force headed by Rep. Del Latta (R.-Ohio) is reportedly alarmed by the decision of the Atomic Energy Commission to permit certain **radioactive materials** to be sold to Soviet-bloc countries without specific AEC approval. Some of these materials, it is reliably reported, can be used to improve Soviet missiles.

● The late author and light-verse poet **Dorothy Parker**, identified under oath as a one-time Communist party member before the House Committee on Un-American Activities back in 1951, has left her entire estate to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. The executrix of Miss Parker's $20,000 estate is playwright Lillian Hellman. Miss Hellman told HCUA members in 1952 that she was not a Communist, but refused to say whether she had been one three years previously.

● Comedian Marty Allen reports that **Sargent Shriver** is taking the "War on Poverty" seriously. "He's now living in a tenement with eight other people—three butlers, three maids and two cooks."

● Politicos in the Capitol have been rubbing their eyes in amazement at a recent resolution passed by the National Executive Committee of the **Americans for Democratic Action** which actually attacks the Soviet Union. "The ADA," says the resolution, "condemns the callous attacks upon Israel indulged in or prompted by Soviet officials. The viciousness of these assaults reflects a contempt for the procedures of debate in the U.N. and a genocidal attitude toward Israel's destruction."

● Senators Warren Magnuson (D.-Wash.) and Thruston Morton (R.-Ky.) have revived their attempts to push for **East-West trade** hearings, with the hope of building up popular support in the Congress and around the country for American trade with Communist countries.

● Insiders are predicting that the Administration's plan to help the Soviets build an automobile plant—**the Fiat deal**—will pass the Senate but has a good chance of being stopped in the House. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee has already endorsed a bill which will, in effect, permit the President to go ahead with the Fiat program.

● Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Robert C. Weaver last week announced a $133,474 grant to Pulaski, Tenn., to aid in investigating "one of the most neglected open space problems of modern cities"—**run-down public cemeteries.** "Through this demonstration grant, HUD's urban beautification program will, for the first time, seek ways to help cities restore abandoned and neglected public cemeteries to the role of community assets," a HUD spokesman explained.

● In a tape-recorded conversation for NBC-TV, to be broadcast on July 11, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev is quoted by an interpreter as saying that the 1962 **Cuban missile crisis** was a victory for the Soviet Union over the United States. The decision to put missiles into Cuba, Khrushchev is reported as saying, forestalled any U.S. attack against Castro. JFK, it is recalled, agreed not to invade Cuba as a means of easing the crisis.

● The **United Auto Workers** are scarcely hurting for money. UAW boss Walter Reuther last week reached into the union treasury for $1 million to "loan" the United Rubber Workers. The money will be used to keep going the rubber workers' 10-week strike against Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., B.F. Goodrich and Uniroyal.

● Maryland Democrats were embarrassed last week by **LBJ's Baltimore speech** to the National Jaycee convention. Trying to be helpful, the President introduced the Democratic mayoralty nominee, Thomas D'Alesandro, as "D'Alexander." He then referred to Rep. Hervey Machen (D.-Md.) as congressman "Maken."

● Federal taxes are now being used to undermine laws putting a restraint on **welfare spending**. Recently a federal court in Connecticut ruled that the state's one-year residency requirement for welfare payments was unconstitutional—a decision that may nullify similar requirements in 40 other states. The Connecticut case was pressed on behalf of welfare recipients by attorneys of the federally financed Neighborhood Legal Services, created by Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity. (For more on this case and the welfare strike in New York, see page 11.)

● Gov. **Nelson Rockefeller** still insists he's not a candidate for the GOP nomination in 1968, but certain columnists and reporters say they've been receiving on a regular basis a steady stream of speeches and comments by the governor and that they believe this material would not be going out without Rocky's approval.

● LBJ is apparently still intent on pushing through a **tax increase** this year—despite previous objections by the Congress. The President's top economic adviser, Dr. Gardner Ackley, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress last week that there is "no escape" from an increase in corporation and income taxes this year. Ackley, apparently unwilling to recommend a reduction of government spending, said the tax hike was necessary to prevent inflation. Despite Administration pleas, however, congressional approval of an increase will still be difficult to obtain, especially if members hear from their constituents.

● A former top official of the Justice Department has vigorously disputed Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark's suggestion that the government's **electronic eavesdropping** was ineffective in combating crime. William O. Bittman, the government prosecutor who won convictions against Jimmy Hoffa and Bobby Baker, said that "the use of certain electrical devices would be of great help in fighting organized crime in this country if it could be used as evidence."

● House GOP leader Gerald Ford has demanded LBJ "get going" immediately on development of an **anti-ballistic missile system.** Citing Red China's detonation of an H-bomb, Ford said that work on the ABM could represent national survival. "With the United States and the Soviet Union standing each other off in nuclear deterrents, the possession of even one Red Chinese nuclear weapon that can be carried in one conventional bomber radically alters the balance of power in East Asia and the western Pacific, areas which President Johnson has specifically proclaimed as vital to America's interest and the fate of the free world."




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# LBJ's Appeasement Diplomacy

All of the bilge about "Soviet mellowing," say veteran Washington diplomats, should have been dispelled at the Glassboro, N.J., summit meeting between Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin and President Johnson. In his news conference at the United Nations immediately following the summit, Kosygin clearly etched the Soviet hard line. He called the Israelis the "aggressor" in the Mideast and demanded the "immediate withdrawal" of their forces from areas they had seized during the recent fighting.

The Soviet premier then zeroed in on American participation in the war in Viet Nam and condemned what he called "aggression by the United States." In addition, Kosygin tacitly admitted that the Soviets were currently re-equipping Nasser with Soviet planes and tanks; hailed "wars of national liberation" and even denounced Stalin's daughter as a "sick person" and "morally unstable."

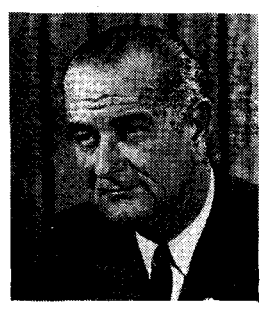
**In spite of all this, however, the Administration is pretending that a new era of Soviet-American reconciliation may have blossomed with "the spirit of Hollybush"—the actual conference site and the home of Glassboro State College President Thomas Robinson.**

Indeed, in the wake of the conference, the Administration has revived its efforts to push through Congress a plan to help the Soviets acquire an automobile plant with potential military value. Joining the euphoric atmosphere generated at Glassboro, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission last week announced that the Soviet bloc—including Poland, which recently boasted of a new military agreement with Hanoi—could have additional quantities of atomic materials without specific AEC approval.

• Insiders are saying that one direct result of the summit may be another unilateral decision by the President to halt the bombing of North Viet Nam. LBJ, it is said, is seriously weighing such a move because Premier Kosygin indicated it was the only way to bring about negotiations.

# Panama Backdown

At the very moment Premier Kosygin was hardening the Soviet line in Glassboro last week (see story above), President Johnson was softening the American position in Panama—a move that some warn will decidedly aid the Kremlin and one that has already provoked cries of consternation and anger from Congress.



JOHNSON

What has upset the lawmakers is the fact that after two and one-half years of secret diplomacy, the United States has agreed to yield its sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

The Administration announced the U.S. government had reached new accords with Panama over the canal last week, but in order to prevent domestic reaction against its diplomacy the Administration has still refused to publish the text of the treaties and has not yet admitted the surrender of sovereignty. But informed sources have managed to gather enough information to know the U.S. has vacated its title to the canal.

**Under the new treaties, according to reliable authorities, the United States has effectively abrogated its 1903 treaty rights with Panama, relinquished absolute legal control over the Canal Zone and "effectively recognized" Panama's sovereignty over the 10-mile-wide strip of land containing the present canal.**

Furthermore, Panama will be able to help run the present canal as well as any future sea level waterway (which, according to the experts, is at least 10 years away from reality).

Members of both houses of Congress and on both sides of the aisle were alarmed. Senators Strom Thurmond (R.-S.C.) and Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.) have already indicated they may lead the fight in opposition to Senate ratification of the accords.

Sen. Thurmond declared he was "deeply disturbed" by reports on the treaties and asserted "the retention of undiluted U.S. sovereignty in the Canal Zone is as important to the security of this nation as winning the war in Viet Nam." (A flood of opposition mail from the grass roots to members of the Senate, say pulse-takers in that body, could prevent Senate approval. Ratification requires a "yes" by two-thirds of those present and voting.)

On the House side, some 70 lawmakers instantly supported or co-sponsored resolutions resolving that "it is the sense of the Congress that the government of the United States maintain and protect its sovereign rights and jurisdiction over" the Panama Canal.

Rep. Leonor K. Sullivan (D.-Mo.), chairman of a House Merchant Marine Subcommittee on the Panama Canal, remarked: "The new treaty with Panama is not in the best interest of the United States and I intend to continue to fight against it and to urge the Senate not to ratify it. . . .

## THIS WEEK'S NEWS from INSIDE WASHINGTON

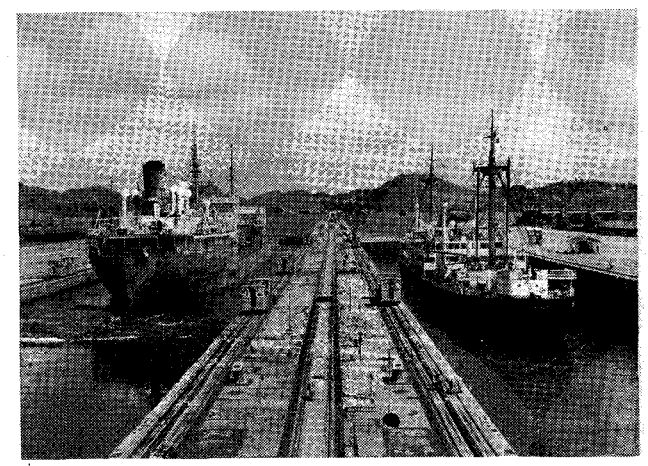
"Right now it is the property of the United States of America—of the government—and not subject to seizure by Panama." But under the new arrangement, she said, "the canal becomes the property of a non-American government authority, and on the soil of Panama rather than under the American flag. There are no safeguards against expropriation except a requirement for 'fair payment.' Since the 'fair payment' would come out of higher tolls paid, in most instances, on shipping to or from the United States, we would be paying ourselves out of our own pockets for the privilege of having the Panama Canal taken away from us."

Rep. Robert Taft (R.-Ohio) assailed various aspects of the accords. "While final judgment must be based upon the terms of the agreement that has been concluded," said Taft, "it is particularly unfortunate, in my opinion, that such a step should be proposed at this time when the Middle East crisis has raised complicating factors about international access to waterways and when Mr. Kosygin has inappropriately left the United States and flown directly to the center of Communist subversive activity in this hemisphere.

**"This visit by the Russian leader to Havana cannot be written off. It indicates the continuing danger of Communist subversion throughout Latin America. Obviously, in the past and in the future, the strategic nature of the Panama Canal has made and will continue to make it a prime target for such subversion."**

The Ohio representative added: "As long as U.S. sovereignty has been maintained, the defense of the canal has been a matter of proper and appropriate U.S. concern backed by a legal and binding international agreement that all nations were constrained to recognize. Once yielding our sovereignty, however, we put ourselves in the position for cries of 'imperialism and interference' against any step that we may take to repel a Communist threat to the canal."

Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D.-Pa.), the House's resident expert on Panama, deplored the fact that we are about to give up "the canal which we built, own and have maintained at our expense and over which we are sovereign. . . ."



**The Johnson Administration is giving up U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal.**

He summarized: "The Panama Canal, as the key strategic point in the Western Hemisphere and the greatest single symbol of United States prestige, is marked for a take-over by Red revolutionary force. Its loss will serve as a mighty spark to encourage and activate Communist revolutionary overthrows of constitutional governments, not only in Latin American countries."

Diplomatic experts say the relinquishing of U.S. control over the Panama Canal has been a Communist objective since 1917 and that Red agent Alger Hiss, when he was in the State Department, assiduously attempted to persuade the American government to foresake its Panamanian rights. Much of the anti-American agitation in Panama in recent years has been both inspired and led by the Communists.

The Reds not only desire to choke off this vital waterway, but hope to prevent America from using important military bases in Panama. By giving up our sovereignty, it is said, the United States is setting up the canal for quick nationalization *à la* Suez.

In 1963, in fact, the State Department, itself, appeared to promote this idea when it brought to Panama Abdul Hamid Abu Bakr, secretary general of Egypt's Suez Canal Authority. Bakr, who helped direct Nasser's seizure of the Suez, was photographed with U.S. officials in the Zone while propagandizing Panamanian officials on the glories of nationalization.

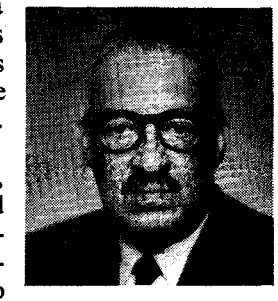
Summing up the dangers of LBJ's diplomatic gambit, the Chicago *Tribune* editorialized:

"The Administration seems unaware that one of the Soviet objectives is to strangle the great arteries of maritime communication, one by one. Russia's Egyptian cat's-paw, Nasser, has closed the Suez Canal with sunken ships and attempted to blockade the Gulf of Aqaba. The United States has fallen for Communist and Afro-Asian propaganda and got itself into a senseless quarrel with South Africa, whose ports and refueling depots are vital to use in the substitute route around the tip of southern Africa. Now the United States position in the Panama Canal has been compromised.

"The stage is set for Communist strangulation of the great sea arteries which contribute so much to American strategic mobility."

# Will Marshall Uphold the Law?

Capitol politicos are wondering whether the Senate Judiciary Committee will question Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall about a 1964 incident when it holds hearings July 11 on Marshall's nomination to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court.



MARSHALL

On Oct. 20, 1964, Marshall, then a federal judge, walked out of a meeting of the Episcopal Church's House of Delegates in St. Louis, Mo., to protest that body's refusal to sanction civil rights demonstrations in defiance of the law.

The rejected resolution stated that some laws are "in basic conflict with the concept of human dignity under God" and added: "This Church recognizes the right of any person for reasons of conscience to disobey such laws or social customs."

**In the debate preceding the vote, David Bronson of Minneapolis voiced the opinion that the reso-**



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**lution, if passed, was "the way of chaos." Marshall, in disagreement, stormed out of the meeting.**

In view of Marshall's sympathy with civil disobedience, some lawmakers are wondering whether he could uphold the section of the judicial oath for a Supreme Court justice which says: "I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States."

• LBJ's appointment of Marshall to the Supreme Court is only one reason many are coming to believe the President isn't very serious when he talks about waging a war on crime. When Johnson recently suggested that the mounting crime wave was due to the failure of the American people to become alarmed at the situation, the normally mild-mannered Washington *Evening Star* indignantly exclaimed: "This from a President who vetoed last year's crime bill for the District. This from a President who has ignored the recommendation by a majority of his own crime commission for legislation to authorize carefully supervised wiretaps and other modern devices in detecting crime and apprehending criminals. This from a President whose selection of men to serve on our highest court has hampered and probably will continue to hamper the police in the interrogation of criminal suspects—an essential weapon of law enforcement. This, in summary, from a President who has advocated legislation, which, over the long haul, may be helpful in combating crime, but who has proposed little or nothing to deal effectively with the crime which is engulfing the country right now and which in too many places has made law-abiding people afraid to leave their homes at night."

## Cramer's Anti-Riot Bill

Spurred on by the rising violence in the nation's urban areas, House leaders in both parties last week cleared a path for early passage of an anti-riot bill that the Administration has consistently opposed for fear of antagonizing civil rights militants.

CRAMER

Drafted by Rep. William Cramer (R.-Fla.), the anti-riot legislation had to be forced out of the House Judiciary Committee. Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D.-N.Y.) had refused to move on the issue, so Rep. Cramer petitioned the House Rules Committee to yank it from Judiciary. When the Rules Committee appeared about to do so, Celler decided to act on the bill himself.

The House bill (H.R. 421) is considered an excellent deterrent to riots. It would make it a federal crime for anyone to travel across state boundaries with the intent of inciting or organizing a riot. Persons convicted of such a crime could be fined up to $10,000 and imprisoned for five years.

While the bill is expected to pass the House fairly easily, the Justice Department reportedly is working to see that it dies in the Senate.

## Romney Stalled

The Romney bandwagon remains stalled. Supporters of the Michigan governor failed miserably last week to drum up support at the semi-annual meeting of the GOP Governors Association at Jackson Hole, Wyo.

Rhode Island Gov. John Chafee, a Romney backer, had hoped to win commitments from more than half of the 21 Republican governors. But by week's end he had not recruited a single ally and several governors thought sympathetic to Romney were backing away.

• Massachusetts Gov. John Volpe, a leading moderate, spurned a Chaffee request to come out for Romney. "There's time enough to decide where we're going," Volpe said, adding that he might go to the GOP convention as a favorite son candidate and thus deny Romney the Bay State votes.

• Nebraska Gov. Norbert Tiemann, another GOP moderate, also refused to back Romney. In fact, Tiemann admitted frankly that former Vice President Nixon would defeat Romney in next year's Nebraska primary.

• Alaska Gov. Walter J. Hickel, a third governor previously thought favorable to Romney, refused to commit himself. Hickel said that if the convention were held today, Nixon, not Romney, would be the GOP nominee.

• Maryland Gov. Spiro Agnew rejected pleas from Chaffee that he join the Romney team. Agnew, who says privately that Romney "lacks the qualifications for President," said publicly that he was backing Rockefeller.

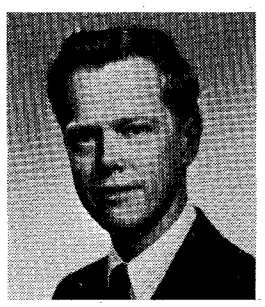
At the conclusion of the governors' conference, Chafee admitted that he had made no headway in lining up Romney backers. The Rhode Islander is in fact the only governor, aside from Nelson Rockefeller, who is openly supporting the Michigan governor. "This is getting serious," a Romney aide conceded to newsmen as the Jackson Hole conference ended.

• While Romney's popularity was waning last week, Gov. Ronald Reagan's star was waxing. The conservative Californian, though still disclaiming presidential ambitions, scored "two political triumphs in the space of 12 hours with a pair of important political audiences," according to Washington *Post* reporter David Broder. Appearing in Omaha, Reagan drew a half-dozen standing ovations from 1,500 delegates and guests at the closing dinner banquet of the YR convention; then, in the morning, he received an enthusiastic welcome from 400 Nebraska Republican party officials at a breakfast. Broder, who has been reporting on Reagan sentiment in the GOP, suggests that the California governor could well be the party's 1968 presidential candidate. This belief is also held by liberal Gov. Tom McCall of Oregon. McCall, who has said he would support Gov. Nelson Rockefeller if he enters the race, says he sees signs of a Reagan bandwagon. "He [Reagan]," said McCall, "has more going for him than any political figure in the country."

## Conservatives Win YR Conclave

If there was ever any doubt that the Young Republican National Federation would abandon its traditional conservatism, those fears were quickly dispelled during the group's convention in Omaha June 19-24.

The convention elected as its new president Jack McDonald of Tennessee, a conservative, over liberal-backed Jim Betts of Ohio by a whopping 425-to-184 vote—one of the largest victory margins in YR history. Arkansas' Ray Cooper, who got into the race late as a "third force" candidate, received all of 13 votes despite having reportedly spent large sums of cash in his abortive campaign.



McDONALD

But not only did the YRs maintain the conservative "syndicate" strength, they stoutly resisted efforts of some senior party "moderates" to dilute the independence of the young GOP. National Chairman Ray Bliss wanted to have veto power over the appointment of the YRs' executive secretary and to lower the age limit for members to 35, but the delegates gave a decisive "no." In fact, when Barry Goldwater addressed the convention on the subject of senior party control he warmed YR hearts by saying: "Don't let them do it to you." Afterwards, conservative partisans circulated a mimeographed form with just those words and the date.

**There were other votes that highlighted the basic common-sense conservativism of the YRs. By a smashing 417-to-205 vote, convention delegates adopted a resolution urging reconsideration of the U.S.-Soviet consular treaty, which most GOP senators (25) had reluctantly backed under pressure from the party leadership in the Senate.**

Seating of contested delegates was also a blow to "moderates" and liberals. A conservative delegation from Rhode Island was accredited, while the convention refused to seat a liberal delegation from New Jersey. The senior GOP in the Garden State had dissolved the YRs there because of the now-famous "Rat Fink" allegations, and liberal State Chairman Webster Todd had hand-picked a delegation. But the Jerseyites could have stayed in Hackensack for all of Todd's efforts.

Todd is petitioning Bliss and the GOP National Committee to "do something" about the national YRs—abolishing the group has even been advocated—but it is extremely doubtful the cautious Bliss will risk alienating the vast majority of his party by ruthlessly clamping down on its conservative-oriented youth.

Unquestionably, the high point of the convention was the strong sentiment for California's Gov. Ronald Reagan. Indeed, before the former actor even showed up for the main banquet, Reagan signs and buttons, hospitality suites, etc., abounded.

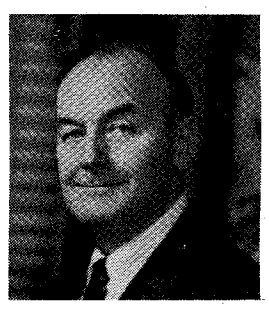
To back up the pro-Reagan feeling, an unofficial poll of the delegates put Reagan out in front with 152 votes to Richard Nixon's 100, while other potential candidates lagged far behind in the balloting. As Reagan concluded his ringing address to the convention, the cries of "We Want Reagan" echoed far into the night.

**The Reagan boom is noteworthy because YR conventions since 1948 have set the tone for the big event—the GOP presidential nominating convention. It was Donald "Buz" Lukens' YR victory in 1963 which presaged the choice of Barry Goldwater.**

• If the YR actions gladdened conservatives, liberal Republicans reacted in undisguised dismay. The liberal Ripon Society called the convention a "disgrace" and urged the national committee to cut off funds to the YRs. The Riponites also whined that the young GOP "flatly declared it seeks to use one part of the party's professional apparatus as an army to war against the rest of it—as a weapon of one narrow faction which seeks to rule the party at the cost of ruining it." Evans-Novak moaned about "young Bourbons" and the New York *Times* warned hysterically, "Once again the Young Republicans have pointed the party down the road to disaster."

## Litter Bug Johnson?

While the Senate Public Works Committee last week was debating the issue of "highway beautification," Sen. John Williams (R.-Del.) revealed to his colleagues the fact that a major violator of Lady Bird's pet program was none other than President Johnson himself.



WILLIAMS

Recalling that Congress, partly out of deference to Mrs. Johnson's concern with such matters, had passed a law in 1965 to remove all billboards from our nation's highways, Sen. Williams declared that LBJ's "Great Society" is actually "developing into one of the worst violators of this program."

During the past five years, Williams asserted, the government, through the General Services Administration and the Department of Transportation, "has spent $4.5 million in the purchase and erection of approximately 70,000 billboards to be placed along our nation's highways and in front of the various government buildings.

**"The sole purpose of these billboards is to make sure that the voters in the next election understand that the building projects or the road improvements are as a result of benevolence of one of the 'Great Society' programs."**

As if these 70,000 billboards were not enough, Williams added, the Administration recently asked Congress to appropriate $2 million for more billboards to be erected during the coming election year.

The contradiction between what Johnson says about highway beautification and what he actually does, said Williams, "has led some cynics to suggest that the 'Great Society' will next be launching a new program to purchase another 50,000 billboards to be used for the special purpose of advertising to the American people the Johnson Administration's violent objection to billboards."



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*'Professional Agitators' Cited*

# FBI Report Says Riot Problems Are Too Tough for Local Police

From the Allen-Scott Report

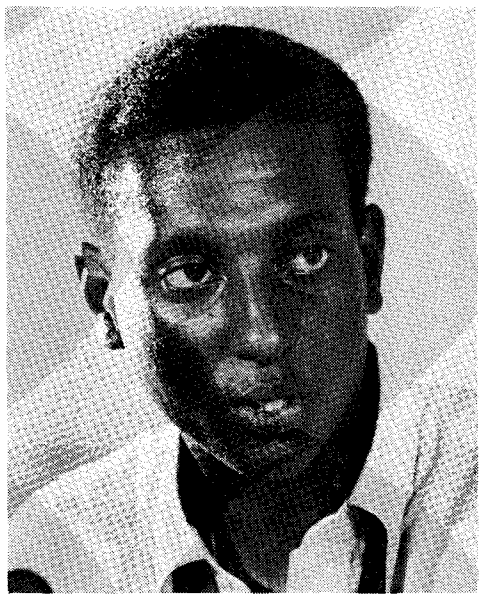
The urgent need for a federal riot-control law is clearly indicated by a confidential FBI report on the latest outbreaks of local racial disturbances.

Prepared for the White House, the well-documented FBI study warns that local police are no longer dealing with amateurs in riots and demonstrations in their cities.

**It bluntly points out that hard-core agitators and demonstrators, more skilled than some policemen, are beginning to show up over and over again in areas that explode with violence.**

"The same faces are beginning to appear in riot after riot," states the FBI report. "No longer are we dealing with amateurs. Professional agitators are traveling from city to city inciting, organizing and encouraging riots."

While a large part of the FBI's investigation was devoted to the nation-wide activities of Stokely Carmichael, the 26-year-old organizer of the Black Panther Negro group, the agency's report



**The activities of Stokely Carmichael have increased pressure for federal riot-control law.**

contained names of dozens of other agitators, including several of Carmichael's aides known to be trying to touch off a Negro revolution in the United States.

For instance, the report reveals that a top aide to Carmichael was spotted in several cities moving through crowds urging students and Negroes to "take an eye for an eye, arm for arm, and a life for a life."

In most of his riot-provoking activities, this top aide is usually accompanied by another highly trained agitator, according to the FBI report.

Equally disturbing to the federal investigators is the recent establishment of training schools for the agitators by the militant civil rights and Communist groups.

The FBI study quotes Raymond M. Momboisse, attorney with the California Department of Justice:

"There are at least four training schools for demonstrators in California, and they are effective. By the time one of these agitators hits the streets he is probably better trained than many of our police."

Other training centers for the professional riot-makers are in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In these centers the demonstrators are taught both violent and non-violent techniques of turning a peaceful demonstration into a riot.

In congressional testimony made public last month, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover revealed that one militant Negro group, the Revolution Action Movement (RAM), was training its members in guerrilla warfare.

Hoover linked Carmichael with RAM, pointing out that the "Black Power" leader had been in frequent contact with Max Stanford, field chairman of the Communist-controlled group. Several members of this organization were arrested recently on charges of plotting to assassinate moderate civil rights leaders. [See *Human Events,* July 1, 1967, page 3.]

**Under the controversial riot-control bill approved by a House Judiciary subcommittee, it would be a federal crime to travel or communicate across state boundaries to incite, organize, or encourage a riot. Conviction would carry a maximum penalty of $10,000 fine and/or a five-year sentence.**

The Justice Department's failure to endorse this riot-control measure is due in part to President Johnson's hands-off policy.

The President instructed Atty. Gen. Clark to neither support nor oppose this controversial legislation. However, Administration supporters succeeded in adding to the bill a Justice Department proposal for protecting civil rights workers.

In a meeting with Democratic House leaders, the President explained his position saying that he favored leaving the problem of racial violence this summer to local governments, as far as possible.

By earmarking $75 million for the cities for work programs, job training facilities and summer recreation projects, the federal government was doing about as much as it could, the President said.

Concerned about the early outbreak of rioting in several cities, the President stressed that the best way to dampen down this violence is to provide jobs for Negro youths.

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**MOBILE POLICY**—Hanging from the fireplace mantel in the office of Sen. George Murphy (R.-Calif.) is a piece of pop art—a mobile consisting of a half-dozen cutout cardboard hands suspended on strings. The slightest movement of air sets the cardboard hands moving and pointing in different directions. Murphy has labeled the creation: "Lyndon Johnson's Foreign Policy."

□ □ □

**WE'LL BET ON HOOVER**—Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark says there's no "crime wave." Meanwhile, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says he's given up his nightly strolls because Washington's streets are too dangerous. Somebody is wrong—and we doubt if it's J. Edgar.

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# Human Events Summer Journalism School Opens

Mail from *Human Events*' readers indicates that one thing that disturbs conservatives as much as the antics of the federal government is the blatant liberal bias found in much of the nation's press and television "news" reporting. Conservatives remember painfully how these media distorted the record of Sen. Barry Goldwater in 1964 and how they are now attempting to do the same thing to men like Gov. Reagan. You can hardly open a newspaper or glance at television these days without confronting fresh evidence of this liberal bias.

One way to combat this prejudice, of course, is to continually point up the fallacies in liberal reporting, a task *Human Events* conscientiously undertakes in its regular news columns. Another way, we have always believed, is to go straight to the root of the problem and prepare journalism students, still in college, to be objective political reporters.

And this is what we are doing with the *Human Events* Summer Journalism School. Thanks to the generosity of a handful of *Human Events* supporters, we have brought to Washington seven college students who are planning to go into the news reporting field and are giving them eight weeks of intensive training; we believe the experience and knowledge these students acquire this summer will better equip them for top-notch journalism jobs upon their graduation.

Actually, what *Human Events* is doing this summer is a rebirth of a program begun in 1958, but which was reluctantly discontinued in 1962. During those years, *Human Events*, under the direction of Frank Hanighen and Jim Wick, brought promising young writers into our office for informal but highly intensive training in political journalism. Among the numerous now-successful writers who benefited from this earlier program are Ken Thompson, currently associate editor of the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*; Bill Schulz, a frequent contributor to *Human Events* and the *Reader's Digest*; and David Franke, editor of *The New Guard*, the Young Americans for Freedom magazine.

The students this summer will spend eight weeks writing news articles and research papers, interviewing leading political figures (liberal and conservative) and covering congressional hearings and press conferences. Their work will be supervised by Terry Catchpole, a Washington free-lance writer and contributing editor to *Human Events*.

During the next few weeks articles by these students will be appearing in *Human Events*, samples of the training they have acquired during their days in Washington; and, we trust, when they graduate from college you will be seeing their names on many more articles of political reporting. Below are short autobiographies of the seven *Human Events* journalism students who are with us this summer:

### Alan W. Bock

A native of California, Alan Bock is presently serving as Education Director of California Young Americans for Freedom, and president of the UCLA Bruin Young Republicans. He has served as president of the California Young Republican College Federation for 1966, as well as being active in Bruin YAF and UCLA Intercollegiate Studies Institute. He was an alternate to the Young Republican National Federation Convention in Omaha this year.

In addition to his political activities, Alan has also been busy in journalism. He did political commentary for KPFK radio in Los Angeles during 1965, the only conservative on that far-left station. He has written political columns for the UCLA *Daily Bruin* and has started his own political magazine, *AM/PM West*, of which he is editor.

A senior in political science at UCLA, Alan plans to get an advanced degree in the field and pursue a career in either journalism or college teaching.

### John Felton

John will be a sophomore at Ohio University in Athens, majoring in journalism, with minors in history and government. During the past year he was a staff writer for the Ohio University *Post*, the daily student newspaper, and has been appointed as assistant campus editor for this coming year.

He has written for four years for the *Daily Globe* of Shelby, Ohio, his hometown, and has also been a correspondent for several northern Ohio newspapers.

After completion of the four-year journalism course at Ohio University, he hopes to do graduate work in public affairs reporting. His ambition is to become a political columnist or reporter.

### James E. Funk Jr.

Born in Toledo, Ohio, James Funk has lived there all his life. He is presently a sophomore at the University of Toledo, majoring in journalism, political science and Russian. After assuming the editorship of the University of Toledo Young Americans for Freedom newsletter, he became interested in journalism as a career and at the end of his freshman year he switched his major from speech to journalism. He is now also editor of the university's Young Republican Club newsletter. Jim is currently on leave from the Toledo *Blade*, where he will be a news reporter upon his return this fall.

Next year, while working at the *Blade*, he will also be a full-time student and lead the University of Toledo Young Republican Club, of which he was recently elected president. Jim has also been vice president of the Young Republican Club, chairman of the University of Toledo chapter of Young Americans for Freedom and chairman of Greater Toledo YAF.

### Paul Mapes

A journalism and political science major at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales, Paul also serves as state treasurer of the New Mexico Young Americans for Freedom. An accomplished debater, he has been an active member of his university and high school squads and last year was president of his university's chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, national forensic honor society.

During the past academic year intern Paul worked as features editor on his school's student newspaper and as a campus correspondent for *Dare* magazine. In September he will travel to Germany and continue his political-economic studies under his university's junior year abroad program.

Paul is a member of the Silver Key Society, a scholastic honor organization, and the New Mexico Young Republicans. He was a delegate to the College Young Republican National Convention and an alternate to the Young Republican National Convention, both held this June in Omaha.

Paul is 20 years old and his home town is Alamogordo, N.M.

### Robert Moffit

Robert Emmet Moffit is a 20-year-old junior and political science major at La Salle College in Philadelphia, Pa. A native of Philadelphia, he attended and graduated from Roman Catholic High School, one of the older institutions in the city. In 1964 he was a member of Youth for Goldwater and the following year he was president of Teen-Age Republicans of Philadelphia. At LaSalle he is a member of the Young Republicans, the College Conservative Council, the LaSalle College Conservative Club, the LaSalle College Political Science Association and the Gavel Society.

Bob is a political columnist for the award-winning *LaSalle Collegian*. He is also chairman of the Edmund Burke Collegiate YAF and a contributing editor to the sometimes controversial "Commentary on Liberty," the newsletter of Philadelphia YAF. This coming academic year he plans to study political science at the University of Fribourg in Switzerland.

An active participant in politics, Bob plans to enter into a legal and journalism career.

### Elaine Schmieler

Twenty-year-old Elaine Schmieler is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a junior at Marquette University in Milwaukee, Wis. She is majoring in the news-editorial branch of the Marquette College of Journalism and is minoring in Latin American studies. Elaine hopes to use much of the knowledge gained this summer to aid her in the founding of the first school-approved political journal at Marquette. She currently writes for her school paper and in January received a *Reader's Digest* travel grant to the state of Michigan.

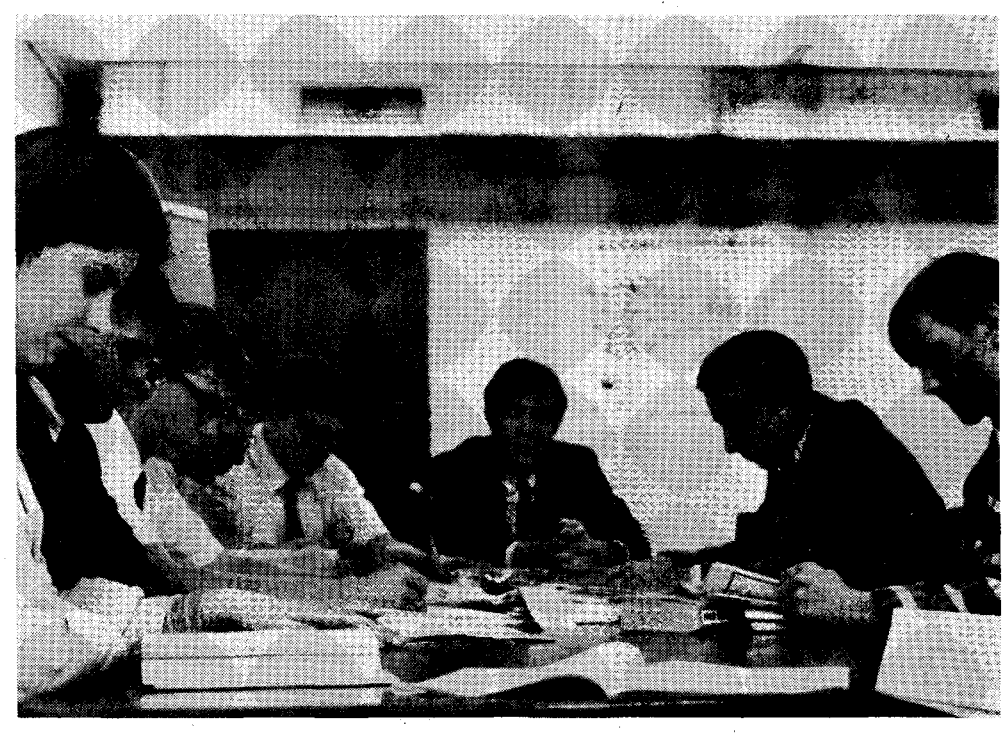
Active in politics, she is currently a member of the Marquette Young Republicans, a founder and current chairman of Marquette University YAF and state secretary of Wisconsin YAF. She is also the secretary of the Marquette University Hispanic Club and public relations chairman for SOAR, a newly formed university political party.

Elaine plans a career in news reporting or free-lance writing. She hopes that her rather specialized minor will allow her to one day obtain a position as a Latin American correspondent.

### Arnold Steinberg

Arnold Steinberg will be a junior in public affairs, specializing in economics, at George Washington University in the fall. Formerly at UCLA, he was a columnist on the school's *Daily Bruin*. He was recently executive director of California Young Americans for Freedom, and will shortly assume the position of assistant editor for *The New Guard*, the YAF magazine.

An accomplished speaker, Arnold has debated many leftists and Communists, including Bettina Aptheker. He has represented YAF on many television and radio shows, including the Joe Pyne and Louis Lomax programs.



**One of the first Human Events summer journalism sessions got under way last week under the direction of contributing editor Terry Catchpole. From left are: Elaine Schmieler, John Felton, James Funk Jr., Arnold Steinberg, Alan Bock, Catchpole, Paul Mapes and Robert Moffitt. The students will receive intensive on-the-job training to prepare them for careers in objective political reporting. Former Human Events students have already made their mark in the journalism field.**

# Economic Lesson from the Communists

From the Richmond *News Leader*

If the American Treasury has not learned how to play the money war game, the Chinese Communists, of all people, have. The Chinese, it is reported, have just given America's supposedly capitalistic government a textbook lesson in how markets work—and at our expense.

Although Red China has bided her time militarily as far as the Viet Nam war is concerned, she has been betting cash against us financially. In effect, Red China has wagered that if the United States overextended itself in Viet Nam, the dollar would fall in value and, correspondingly, the price of gold would rise. So Red China has been buying gold.

In view of America's unsatisfactory balance-of-payments deficit and the potential $29-billion budget deficit in the coming fiscal year, confidence in the dollar abroad has declined. And the price of gold, which largely is based on dollar confidence, has soared.

The official Washington price of gold is $35 an ounce. But the new wave of gold hoarding has driven the black market price in Hong Kong and Macao up to $80 an ounce. Consequently, Red China has chartered seven Boeing jets in London to airlift $150 million worth of her gold holdings out to Hong Kong, where the gold will bring twice the price. Then the Chicoms will turn around and buy more gold on the London exchange with the dollars they get for their gold in Hong Kong.

That is one way international markets can work. How ironic it is to have the lesson taught by Communists.



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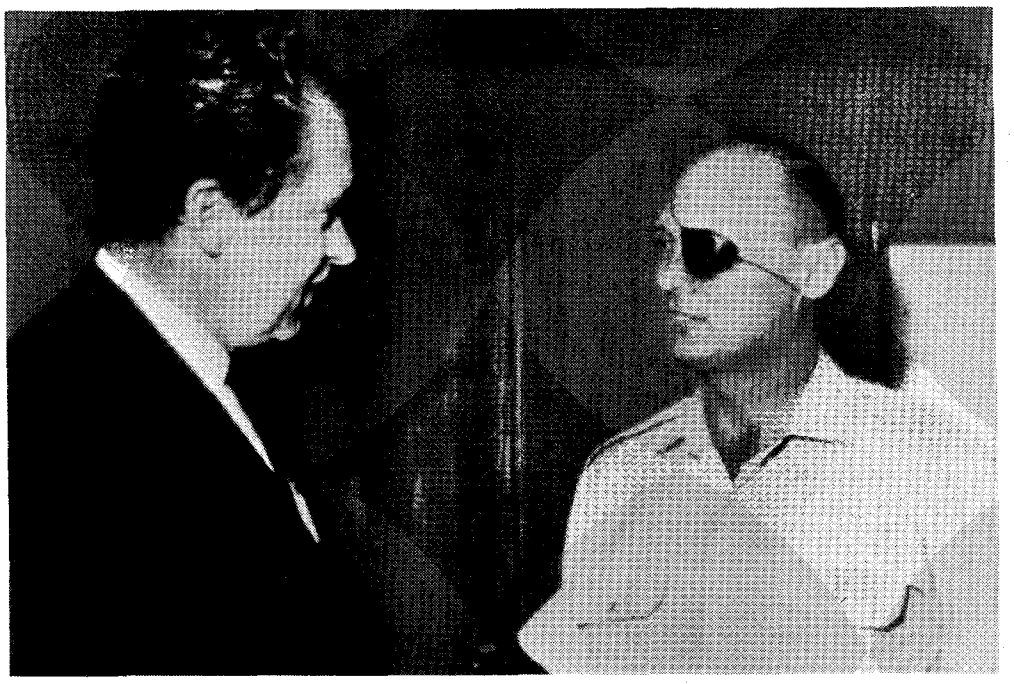

Richard Nixon meets with Israeli war hero Moshe Dayan during the former vice president's recent fact-finding tour.

# U.S. Liberals Batted Zero On Israel's Quick Victory

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

There is no joy in that particular Mudville which the liberal movement inhabits. The Israeli victory has caught the self-appointed custodians of absolute truth off base, and their batting performance is hardly one to give the conservatives any kind of worry. This applies to both the first team and the second team.

The New Left and its not so far-out liberal allies had staked their political futures on a line of opposition to the Vietnamese war. The United States had no business to get itself involved. It was not our war. The American-South Vietnamese involvement was imperialistic. This, at least, is what the liberals kept telling us.

The Israeli-Arab confrontation presented a problem. Until the Israelis, realizing that God helps those who help themselves, retaliated to Arab acts of war, the liberals had gnashed their teeth politely and deplored Nasserism in the Middle East. But when the guns began to go off, the taking of sides became inevitable.

**This is where the trouble began. Ideologically, the New Left-liberal coalition was faced by two alternatives—either give up their love affair with the "new" Soviet Union (up to its neck in the Arab conspiracy) or turn on the Jews. To deplore an Israeli victory would have alienated some of their best friends in this country. To support Israel meant betraying the mock-up Marxism-Leninism from which much of their thinking derives.**

On this, the liberal movement and the New Left have split. In Washington's favorite watering places, there has been a glum silence. While the hated conservatives speak out for the Israelis and criticize the Johnson Administration's weak-kneed response to the issues raised by Egyptian violation of international law in the Gulf of Aqaba and her repeated threats to wipe out Israel, the liberals try to change the subject.

But the subject will not be changed. Many categorical pacifists—"all wars are bad"—changed overnight and were demanding aid to Israel and a reassertion of America's commitments to that nation. Others, like Arthur Schlesinger Jr. and John Kenneth Galbraith, rejected their Jewish and pro-Israeli friends by restating their conscientious objections.

(George Orwell, in the early 1940s, pointed out that to be a conscientious objector in Britain during World War II was the moral equivalent of being pro-Nazi. By withdrawing aid to your own country, he explained, you made the job for the Nazis that much easier.)

Conservatives are willing to welcome the now-hawklike doves into the ranks of reason. There is always the possibility that an understanding of why it was necessary to fight in Israel may rub off on their anti-Viet Nam apologetics. And certainly, in the chatter at the Washington cocktail parties, there is a possibly malicious pleasure in watching the Schlesingers compromising their political futures by refusing to support a people with very long memories.

In all this there is one ugly aspect. The Anti-Defamation League, a subsidiary of B'nai B'rith, has gone whole hog by setting up monitors of radio and TV programs in order to prepare lists of those who argued that American boys should not be sacrificed in the defense of Israel.

**The ADL has been one of the loudest shouters against "snoopers" and self-appointed ideological vigilantes. But now it has openly announced a campaign to smear as anti-Semitic all those who, mistakenly in my opinion, seek to remove the American presence from the Middle East.**

The ADL also feels that the words and statements of those like myself who point out the inconsistencies of the New Left-liberal coalition are, in effect, attacking the Jews. This is arrant and arrogant nonsense. The ADL was created to find ways to discourage anti-Semitism. By taking up the cudgels for the New Left, it gives ammunition to its enemies. For it is out to smite conservatives for what its liberal-New Left friends are allowed to say with impunity.

In the political baseball game, this is like a pitcher's balk.

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# Some Thoughts on Israel—and Us

By MORRIE RYSKIND

The two speeches that made the greatest emotional impact on my generation were, beyond argument, that of Churchill as England faced her greatest peril and that of Abba Eban before the Security Council of the United Nations.

In both cases the circumstances had already put us on their side, true enough, but it took the orators to make us identify ourselves completely and utterly with the causes they represented. And never, I daresay, have men risen more nobly to the occasion.

I have no doubt that both addresses will go ringing down through the ages. And future generations, thanks to the magic of radio and TV, will be able to hear—and, in Eban's case, see—the actual man. Think what it would mean to American schoolboys if they could actually watch Patrick Henry as he rose to make his impassioned appeal to the House of Burgesses! There can be no substitute for the real thing in making history come alive.

In moments of national stress, many of us found ourselves wishing that the immortal Winnie, in whom some Yankee blood flowed, were a full-fledged American citizen. We thought he might have united us as he united England.

**Had Eban spoken in Hebrew and his words come through to us in translation, we would still have admired him. But it is his English accent and his marvelous use of our common tongue that make us rank him with Churchill and think of him as one of our own. And many wish he were representing us in the U.N.—if only on loan from Israel.**

I do not mean to denigrate the gentlemanly Arthur Goldberg. It's just that I'm not sure that the soft answer when responding to the insults of Fedorenko, et al., is the proper procedure.

I've brooded about that so much I had a vivid dream about it the other night. The locale was the U.N. and, as usual, Fedorenko was popping off about what a jackal Uncle Sam was. And suddenly the U.S. delegate—John Wayne, of all people—walked up to the distinguished representative of the USSR, picked him up by the scruff of his neck and said, "Come outside and say that." And suddenly peace descended on the United Nations. . . . Oh, well, I can dream, can't I?

I had expected some Arabs might object to my comments on the Mid-East situation, but none has complained so far. But here is a gripe from a Zionist:

"So now you're all for Israel—because she won? Only a year ago I heard you argue that Israel would never have peace till she had settled the problem of the Arabian refugees. These, as you should have known, were being used by Nasser only to incite the Arabs to a Holy War.

"And don't tell me you didn't say it, because I know a dozen people who will corroborate me. You may hoodwink some, but you'll have to get up pretty early in the morning to fool me."

Well, my friend, I'm a habitual late-riser and I'm danged if I'm going to get up at an unearthly hour just to fool you. Yes, I said that and I say it again. So, for that matter, did LBJ say it and so, if you were listening, did Abba Eban.

**For, whatever the reason—and it's not as simple as you make out—you cannot indefinitely have a million refugees living in tents on the outskirts of the land they were born in and existing on nine cents a day—a U.N. contribution—without an explosion. And that problem has just been exacerbated by the newly dispossessed, as a result of the victory you and I both cheer.**

To the victor these days go not only the spoils but the obligation of magnanimity. We fought the Japanese and the Germans to a standstill, but after that we helped them restore their economy. And today they are friends not foes.

And, after Israel has retained enough land and water to feel secure, I think she might call on world Jewry to do the merciful thing—and the wise one—by contributing to a fund to help resettle the refugees.

For it's either that or an armed camp forever in the Mideast.

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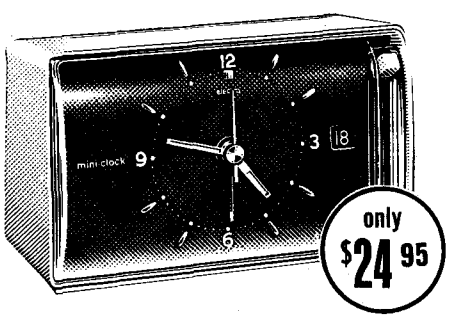
**SOME PEOPLE WILL THINK YOU'RE CUCKOO TO PAY $25 FOR "JUST" A CLOCK**




They're the same people who don't mind living with "the approximate" time or walking into a Five-and-Dime every six months to buy another new $8.95 wind-up tick-tock.

Also, this clock is not "just" a clock. It is a most elegant tabletop timepiece from West Germany with the following attributes:

There is the calendar. When you wake, you'll know what day it is! (This sometimes comes in handy!) Around back you will see no handle for winding . . . no cord for plugging-in. An ordinary flashlight battery powers the mechanisms—for a good year or more. When it begins to lose its juice, red appears under the number "12". Now, about the alarm. It's not the alarming kind. Just effective. Reveille begins with four short but insistent signals. If you don't shut off the alarm, there will follow a continuous bzzzzzzzzz that would stir Rip Van Winkle.

Furthermore, this timepiece is in excellent taste. Quite handsome. Designed to "go" anywhere. You will think so, too. The works of this TwelveMonth Clock are so precise and perfect that you can adjust it to within two seconds of being on-the-dot every 24 hours. It's a rare wristwatch that can time itself to such a fine degree. The usual Haverhill's 10-day money-back Guarantee applies (if you are not impressed in every way). Beyond that, there is the Manufacturer's Warranty covering parts and workmanship. This extends over a full year. So if you can afford to indulge your appreciation of fine

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# Drug Problem No Longer Confined to 'New Left'

## Use of LSD, marihuana now widespread among middle-class youth

By PHILLIP ABBOTT LUCE

The spread of narcotics among young people in this country is alarming. According to Max Rafferty, the state superintendent of public instruction in California, "one of the biggest problems facing education in the near future is controlling LSD." Dr. Duke Fisher of the Neuropsychiatric Institute at the University of California recently stated that "we have been witnessing an increasing use of hallucinogenic drugs that, in my opinion, has reached near epidemic proportions."

Today's drug movement is the movement of glue sniffers, pot smokers, acid heads, bennie users, heroin shooters and escape artists. It is the world of young men and women sitting in a car with hand-rolled marihuana cigarettes, holding their breath and giggling. It is the world of the hippy where the "in" thing is to lose your inhibitions and "see" the real world through the help of some psychedelic drug like LSD. It is the world of bent spoons and dirty hypodermic needles. It is the world of people "freaking out" and finding themselves in the psychiatric ward of a hospital instead of finding some promised inner, hidden meaning of reality.

### Misinformed Public

It is *not* the stereotyped world of the dirty old man lurking behind a lamppost luring an innocent teen-ager into loaning her virginal arm for a quick shot of heroin. This is *not* the world of the comic strip heroes who quickly and dramatically crush the anemic sun-glassed "pusher" who is trying to sell his wares to the high school football star.

**In fact, the new drug movement has little relationship with the stereotypes that most people conjure up when the word "drugs" is introduced into the conversation.**

As Dr. Fisher noted in his speech before the American College Health Association: "Educators and doctors should spend less time cursing LSD and more time telling students the facts about it." Before any person can counter the drug movement he must be willing to meet it on its own terms and to understand what it is and what it is not.

Everyone, parents and young people alike, is interested in finding out about the drug movement and the use of drugs. Unfortunately, too many people are dangerously misinformed on the subject. Many young people think that there is absolutely no danger associated with smoking an occasional marihuana cigarette (a "joint") and conversely, too many parents think that marihuana and heroin are the same thing.

It is not strange to hear young people categorically state: "Listen, I have smoked marihuana and I know that it hasn't created any habit in me. Besides, it's less harmful than alcohol." On the other hand, it is not hard to find parents who will state: "I know you're using marihuana. Let me see your arms." Both of these emotional reactions are dangerous because they clearly point up the need for education.

As a result of the general confusion surrounding the drug movement, the high-pressure salesmen of psychedelia have recently mounted a nationwide campaign to sell the merits of marihuana and LSD to young people. Two recently published books, *The Marihuana Papers* and *The Varieties of Psychedelic Experience,* have scored large sales and are being pushed by those who would laud the drug scene. As the *Wall Street Journal* noted, there has been "immense publicity" about the use of drugs within the past year. Unfortunately, most of this publicity has been favorable to marihuana and LSD.

### 'Hard' Drug Use Rare

At the outset it should be pointed out that most young people who are playing around with drugs are not using the "hard" drugs—heroin, cocaine, morphine. The use of these "hard" drugs is generally confined to various large cities—New York, Washington, Chicago, New Orleans, Los Angeles, etc.—and is presently losing its former appeal, at least to the various minority groups. The New York *Times* recently quoted a report from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics stating that there has been a 15 per cent decline in Negro narcotic addiction.

Most of the young people taking drugs today are not using heroin and the like for various reasons: Heroin is hard to come by, except in the large cities; it is very expensive, the dangers of heroin addiction have been given great prominence in our press and schools; the use of heroin is no longer considered an "in" thing to do; heroin is a depressant which keeps the user from "swinging."

**But if heroin and the "hard" narcotics are not the "in" thing, the use of marihuana and LSD has increased dramatically among the college and high school crowd in the past few years. In fact, the vast majority of the new drug movement is under 30.**

Marihuana is a plant, the leaves and stem of which are dried, crushed and then smoked. LSD is a synthetic chemical, clear in color and tasteless. It is usually dropped onto a sugar cube which is then either dissolved in the mouth or in coffee, but it can be taken straight.

Marihuana looks like oregano and has a distinctive odor when smoked. The smoker is usually identifiable because of a drooping of the eyelids and a dilation of the pupils. Marihuana works on the central nervous system. According to doctors, "when marihuana is smoked its effects are noted in a few minutes and usually last three to five hours. The drug causes a combination of excitation and depression. There may be an increase in blood sugar and appetite for sweets."

### Marihuana Not Addictive

The overwhelming evidence shows that marihuana does *not* produce true addiction. Marihuana is not like heroin in that it does not necessarily make the user a slave to the drug. This fact is vital to any discussion of the drug movement, since much of the anti-drug commentary often mistakenly suggests that addiction results from smoking "pot."

Just because marihuana is not a true addictive does not necessarily make it any less dangerous. Some people use marihuana so consistently they are psychologically dependent on it—much like an alcoholic becomes dependent on alcohol to get through the day. Others find their thoughts so jumbled and confused after smoking that they can't function normally at all. According to a team of doctors at Harvard: "A dangerous effect from marihuana is the slowing of reflexes. Since marihuana also causes a distortion of reality, particularly of the sense of time, the drug is frequently a cause of automobile accidents."

It is this distortion of reality that makes marihuana attractive to so many persons. The nearly thousand-year history of marihuana smoking shows that the vast majority of its users have primarily been attempting to escape from reality.

There is now evidence that much marihuana is being "spiked" with other drugs in order to increase its kick. The introduction of hashish, a narcotic drug derived from hemp, into marihuana can cause serious hallucinations, as testified to by the French writers, such as Gautier, Baudelaire, Dumas, who once formed *Le Club des Hachichins* devoted to smoking hashish. Anyone interested in reading of the horrors of hashish eating should read *The Hashish Club* by Theophile Gautier. Both Baudelaire and Baynard Taylor, a well-known American man of letters, initially endorsed hashish, but later rejected it on moral and logical grounds.

It is also true that marihuana smoking can lead to the use of heroin or the "hard" narcotics. Today, however, it most usually leads to the first contact with LSD.

**LSD is certainly a much more dangerous drug than marihuana and in many people's opinion it is even more dangerous than heroin. Many doctors have long contended that heroin is theoretically only dangerous to the user (unless he commits crime to obtain his heroin), but that LSD can endanger not only the user but those around him.**

The admitted former narcotics addict, William Burroughs, was once interviewed in the *Paris Review* and asked what he thought of LSD and the other psychedelic drugs. Burroughs responded:

"I think they're extremely dangerous, much more dangerous than heroin. They can produce overwhelming anxiety states. I've seen people try to throw themselves out of windows; whereas the heroin addict is mainly interested in staring at his own toe. Other than deprivation



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**This full-page ad featuring LSD buff Timothy Leary appeared early this year in the Los Angeles Free Press, a far-left underground newspaper.**



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of the drug, the main threat to him is an overdose." And this from a man who has tried most of the narcotics around. Maybe some of the hippies should begin to pay attention to those people who have been through the experience.

A special medical report on drugs issued to the undergraduate students at Harvard reports that "in recent years, numerous cases have been reported of LSD, lasting from a few months up to two years. Hospitals in large cities, particularly New York and Los Angeles, have had many cases of acute psychosis arising from ingestion of this drug.

## LSD's Severe Effects

"LSD differs from most other drugs because its effects occur at varying periods after the ingestion of the drug. What it does, in effect, is to start in motion processes, as yet not understood, which produce effects after the drug itself has left the bloodstream. There may be severe depressions lasting for several months, or psychotic reactions, or at other times both pleasant and frightening episodes."

**Anyone who reads the newspapers knows of cases of LSD users jumping out of open windows, attempting to kill friends who they think are someone else, running naked through the streets and often ending up in the psychiatric wards of a hospital.**

Another danger from LSD has now been found, reports an article in the respected journal *Science*. In the abstract accompanying the story the doctors concerned state: "Addition of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) to cultured human leukocytes resulted in a marked increase of chromosomal abnormalities. The distribution of chromosome breaks deviated significantly from random, with an accumulation of aberrations in chromosome No. 1. Cytogenetic investigation of a patient extensively treated with this drug over a four-year period for paranoid schizophrenia showed a similar increase in chromosomal damage."

## Biological Damage

In other words, there is now evidence suggesting that LSD might be damaging the users' chromosomes, the tiny carriers of heredity contained in every human cell. According to one of the doctors who made the report: "We've shown now that with LSD there may be covert biological damage beneath the behavioral changes that we see on the surface."

At present, investigations are under way at New York's Bellevue Hospital to find out if the children of women who had used LSD during pregnancy are abnormal. The New York *Times* has reported that "two LSD users in Los Angeles had had spontaneous abortions during the period that they were taking the drug."

In their report to Harvard students, the University Health Service stated: "We know now that long-term, subtle psychological damage may result from LSD. Such damage may be glossed over by the pleasure and enthusiasm engendered by the substance, but we have seen too many cases of psychic breakdown to doubt the serious dangers of the drug.

**"In short, our professional medical opinion is that playing with LSD is a desperately dangerous form of 'drug roulette.' "**

Even such magazines as the left-wing *Nation* are growing concerned over the dangers associated with LSD. An article in the Jan. 31, 1966, issue of the *Nation* notes the important fact that: "LSD enthusiasts talk of religious conversions, the awakening of artistic creativity, the reconciliation of opposites. The main change to be observed in such individuals, however, is that they have stopped doing anything. . . . It seems that the world of fantasy has become far more compelling than external things. Indeed, fantasy is substituted for reality."

Certainly, many of the young people that have become devotees of marihuana and LSD have taken the advice of Timothy Leary, the high priest of psychedelia, and have "tuned in, turned on and dropped out." When pressed, Leary has warned that LSD is not meant for young people, but this advice is often lost among his praises for the drug. Leary himself is presently facing a 10-year jail term for trying to smuggle marihuana into the United States from Mexico.

Those who have chosen to "drop out" have not just given up politics and school, but have become social vegetables. They have given up all attempts to actually deal with society. They have, in other words, "opted out."

Evidence shows that the casual LSD user often has no concept of what will happen to him under the influence of the drug and may indeed suffer severe psychotic effects. If he does get through his "trip" successfully, meaning that he does not have a mental breakdown, it is quite possible that the user will not drop out. He may instead continue to function in society. But the point is, you never know what is going to happen to your mind under LSD until it has happened—and then often it's too late.

While exact figures regarding the number of young people involved with LSD and marihuana do not exist, the following is known: Reliable sources suggest that between 20 to 30 per cent of the high school students in Los Angeles have used LSD. A recent survey among 2,500 students in Great Neck on Long Island in New York indicated that at least 10 per cent of those interviewed had used either LSD or marihuana at least once. At Princeton University a study showed that 15 per cent of the undergraduates have tried marihuana or LSD. An investigation at Yale by student reporters estimated that 20 to 30 per cent of the undergraduates had smoked marihuana.

The extent of the drug movement is shown in the arrests of drug users and manufacturers across the country. In March a U.S. congressman's son was arrested in Massachusetts on a charge of illegal possession of marihuana. In April the police in Colorado stopped a truck for a minor traffic violation and found it to be a mobile lab for making LSD. According to the police the mobile lab contained equipment and already produced LSD that would sell at close to $1 million. Arrests on college campuses across the country also testify to the widespread use of drugs.

## Psychedelia Mania

The drug movement has progressed to the point where it now encompasses a whole merchandising subculture. One report in the *Wall Street Journal* tells us: "Here's how to get rid of that bunch of wildly colored widgets that have been sitting on the storeroom shelf for years: call them 'psychedelic widgets.' Then the turned-on generation and their elders will beat a path to your pad."

**This article goes on to tell of the operation of a number of shops throughout the country that cater to the drug movement and those passively permissive parents who see nothing wrong in their children playing with drugs. The parents themselves often, in their drive to closely "identify" with the younger generation, "turn on" and "go on trips."**

Even night spots, like the Cheetah in New York City, identify with the drug scene by advertising "Don't blow your cool, blow your mind." There are now ads for "psychedelic fabrics" in the trade magazines and the quarterly *American Fabrics* has called attention to "psychedelic prints" on the cover of its winter-spring, 1966-67 issue.

One drug shop in New York City lists the following as its top selling items: cigarette papers, for marihuana smokers who roll their own; flickering electric lights ($2.98), water pipes ($14) and diffraction disks that show rainbow colors (25¢).

The drug movement has also begun to take its toll in the political arena. The conservative movement has not been especially affected by drugs, but the zealots of the New Left have been especially hard hit as a number of their band have literally dropped out of the political scene. A number of New Leftists have even been arrested for drug offenses, including the youth director of the New York State Communist party and a number of DuBois Club members. Although the New Left types have long verbally supported the drug movement, they are now discovering they released a tiger in their midst.

**The frightening thing about the drug movement is that it has gone beyond the New Left and beatnik types. The drug movement has now become a middle-class plight.**

College students, high school students and recent graduates, often from moneyed and educated backgrounds, are now filling police blotters on narcotics charges. The recent arrest of 22 young men in Queens, N.Y., for possession of marihuana and LSD, caused one mother to make this pathetic comment: "I'm still in shock; he was never deprived of anything."

As the drug movement grows it becomes more obvious that a rational program of education regarding its evils must be instituted in the schools. This program of education, coupled with effective law enforcement, is the only solution to the growing problem.

## Warning at Harvard

Dr. Donald B. Louria, the president of the New York State Council on Drug Addiction, has stated:

"The young in mind who, lacking documentation, wish to take LSD in the dubious hope of gaining insight, augmenting creativity, improving their personalities, or having mystical experiences must by education, laws and reduction in supply be restrained from experimenting with this potent drug; for otherwise the number of LSD-induced psychoses, accidents, suicides and other tragedies will ineluctably grow. . . . LSD, and the myriad of other hallucinogens now waiting in the psychedelic wings, must, like all dangerous drugs, remain under governmental control as well as under medical and scientific aegis."

One of the best solutions to the drug problem among students was recently given at Harvard where the dean of men sent a letter to all undergraduates which warned: "In sum, if a student is stupid enough to misuse his time here fooling around with illegal and dangerous drugs, our view is that he should leave college and make room for people prepared to take good advantage of the college opportunity."

Red China Joins H-Bomb Club

# U.S. Missile Defense System Becomes Imperative

by Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Power, USAF (Ret.)

In little more than two and one-half years the Red Chinese have not only gained membership in the atomic bomb "club" but have achieved senior "nuclear" status. They have exploded a hydrogen bomb—significantly ahead of the schedule expected by many Western observers.

In six tests since Oct. 16, 1964, Communist China has risen to a nuclear position behind the United States, Russia and Britain as the world's H-bomb powers. France moves one step down.

**The announcement of the test—made with sights on maximum political advantage—referred to the accuracy of Mao Tse-tung's prediction of June, 1958: "It is entirely possible for some atom bombs and hydrogen bombs to be made in 10 years' time."**

Mao was correct to the month, with a year in hand. The fact of the explosion is no less transcendent for having been accomplished at a time when the world was looking the other way, at the Middle East. It serves to remind the free world, and the Soviet Communist world, of the growing strength of the destructive power of Red China as the bandit nation.

A year ago Dean Rusk, secretary of state, said: "Mao Tse-tung is pathologically committed to a combination of violent arrogance and to obsessions of his own making. . . . We do not expect the worst, but we must be prepared for it."

The detonation of the Chinese H-bomb brings the "worst" one stage nearer. In itself a compelling reason for ensuring the utmost speed and efficacy in United States anti-ballistic missile defense.

It was always a foregone conclusion that the development of a nuclear arsenal by the Red Chinese was only a matter of time. Now the balance of power is influenced by the resultant international repercussions.

The test announcement of June 18 underlines the danger of the kind of complacency evident in the findings of the Senate-House Economic Committee's report, published, by coincidence, almost simultaneously with the Red Chinese blast. It concluded: "It will take time before China can hope, if ever, to approach a position of parity with the United States or the Soviet Union, either in numbers or in sophistication of nuclear weapons."

**The speed of the Red Chinese advance in weaponry has surprised even the Defense Department. Sophistication of Red Chinese delivery systems is a refinement. Their missiles could reach most of Asia soon; Europe in four years and the United States well within 10, according to defense officials.**

The Red Chinese soon will have atomic weapon systems to use as an impressive blackmail among irresponsible "junior" nations. The days of "nonproliferation" are numbered.



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# Can the United States Feed the World?

By HENRY HAZLITT

Among the major arguments made for our foreign aid program in the last 20 years is that it would buy friends and allies, halt the spread of communism and prevent wars. It has done none of these things. Yet when a program has shown itself to be a complete failure, the answer of the Johnson Administration is—double it.

So a presidential "study group" has proposed, in three volumes, that the United States and other advanced non-Communist nations "join in a multi-billion-dollar economic development for poor developing countries to avert impending mass starvation and its threat to world peace." It would aim to double food production and curb population growth in the next 20 years by a "mobilization of capital and technical resources on a scale never attempted in time of peace."

The plan would require an annual investment of $12 billion more than the 1965 "input" level of about $45 billion. The United States would be expected to contribute about 60 per cent of the total.

**Now, let's get back to a few hard realities. The United States contains only 6 per cent of the world's population. Can this 6 per cent assume the major responsibility for seeing that the other 94 per cent is well fed?**

On balance the United States raises little more than enough to feed its own population. Last year exports of U.S. farm food commodities (notably wheat and flour) accounted for 14 per cent of total annual net consumption. On the other hand, about 12 per cent of all food consumed by U.S. civilians in 1966 (including such items as coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar) was imported.

A question that is seldom raised is whether our present food giveaway program is even in the long-run net interest of the countries to which the food is given. It discourages their domestic production of the foods involved by lowering the price and so reducing the incentives of their own farmers. It encourages the recipient governments to continue their uneconomic policy of neglecting agriculture for grandiose "industrialization" plans.

The new three-volume report resurrects the scare argument that we need to pay food ransom "to avoid a threat to the peace of the world as well as to our own national security." We should certainly not act out of fear. Wars are not started by starving nations, but by comparatively well-fed ones, which have to be well-fed to be strong enough industrially. The last two world wars were started by Germany and Japan. The next one is chiefly threatened by Russia.

When we and Canada sold wheat on credit to Russia we helped Russia make more trouble for us. Egypt last year used our surplus food in order to free her own rice for export to Communist countries such as Cuba, Bulgaria, East Germany and the Soviet Union. The food the West has shipped to Communist countries has permitted them to cover up their own errors as well as to step up their Cold War against us.

**And the present famine in the "underdeveloped" nations is mainly the result of their own Socialist policies. The outstanding case is India. Until the Indian government gives up its food price-fixing, its state-planned industrialization, its whole throttling network of controls, our food aid is worse than wasted.**

Insofar as expanding population is the problem, it is the backward nations that must encourage birth control. The United States cannot force such a program on them.

Giveaway—seizing from the haves to turn over to the have-nots—has been the Johnson Administration's solution for every economic problem, domestic or international. What the Administration chronically refuses to see is that this program undermines the incentives both of those who are on the receiving end and those who are forced to be on the giving end.

In the long run, less, not more, is produced for everybody, and poverty and famine are prolonged.

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COURTESY TO BROKERS

# More Federal Controls Won't Halt Power Failures

By BARRY GOLDWATER

On the same day that fighting broke out in the Middle East, 10 million Americans were hit by a total failure of electrical power.

Had this nation been called upon to take some action in the Middle East war, the power failure would have been a significant, perhaps critical event. As it was, and amid the headlines of the desert war, the power failure didn't draw much more than secondary headlines across the nation.

**In ordinary times such a failure might be shrugged off. But in times when, on any given day, the nation could be faced with the emergency of some new Communist aggression somewhere in the world, the crucial matter of electrical power is just that—crucial.**

Most Americans can still recall the vast failure of November 1965, when 30 million persons in eight Eastern states were blacked out. There have been a dozen other major failures, affecting 26 states, since then.

In every case there is only one prediction for the future: it easily can happen again. The explanation is simply that power demands are going up faster than power supplies.

As far as it goes, the explanation is fine. It just doesn't go far enough. There are three distinct levels to this problem of power failures. On the level that already has surfaced, the solution is to create more federal regulation of the electrical industry, ostensibly to set "safety" standards that would prevent blackouts due to out-and-out failure of equipment.

Another reason is to mesh our local facilities to draw on supplies from other areas.

There is a big joker in both of those approaches. For one thing, there is as much evidence to indicate that federal red tape cuts down on efficiency and safety as there is to indicate the reverse. Regarding the grid theory, along with making emergency power available, these grids also enlarge the area that could be blacked out in case of a malfunction somewhere in the system.

**That last point brings us back to the first of the two levels now being discussed—the level of sabotage. It would be folly beyond belief to pretend that in a nation so dependent upon electricity as this one a potential enemy would not set power stations, relays and all the complex machinery of electrical supply as a prime target for sabotage.**

I do not think that the level-headed American people would be panicked if this issue were discussed openly rather than being shoved under the facts of the struggle with communism. At any rate, the assurance of our electrical systems against sabotage is every bit as important as the plans now under way for plugging new tangles of red tape into the system.

The third level that needs to be discussed is that of the over-all supply of electrical energy. The crux of this is the degree to which the federal government will butt out, rather than butt in.

A perfect example may be found in the supply of electrical energy by nuclear power—a major hope. To the extent that the federal government has let private companies go ahead with nuclear plants, this nation has easily quadrupled the power that federal planners once said would be possible. Yet there are still federal moves under way to stifle the growth of this power source. They should be quickly abandoned.

We need the power of private enterprise.

(Copyright 1967, Los Angeles *Times*)

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**THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS'** Legislative Reference Service reports that during the past half century Uncle Sam has given away or loaned $204 billion in foreign aid. Currently there are 14 departments and agencies overseeing 20 separate aid programs.



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# Radical Changes on the Welfare Front...

## Strike in New York Led by Socialist

By ALICE WIDENER

The welfare workers' hassle taking place at City Hall in New York City has nationwide significance. The dispute is illustrative of the community disruption that can be caused by a single Socialist in a position of power and using it to oppose the established American economic and social system.

In the present case, the Socialist is Mrs. Judith Mage, a former member of the radical Socialist Workers party and present president of the Social Service Employes Union whose members are paid by taxpayers via City Hall. Her radical labor union leadership has resulted in an illegal "work-in" strike at Welfare Department centers and in acts of violence.

In a report on the Second Annual Conference of Socialist Scholars last fall, in which Mrs. Mage played a leading role, I predicted that communities throughout the nation would suffer from the agitational Socialist activities planned there. [See *Human Events*, Sept. 24, 1966, page 5.]

**It is a pity that city, state and federal officials didn't attend the Socialist conference, for they would have learned about the difficulties in store for them in every urban region of our country. No New York official, if he had heard Judith Mage's speech at the conference, would have doubted that her extremist political views would affect her labor union leadership and were bad news for New York.**

"Welfare Work-Ins Turn Into Fight-Ins," headlined the New York *Daily News*, June 21, 1967. Jack Mallon of that paper reported, "The Welfare Department work-ins erupted into violence yesterday as the work stoppage by 4,000 caseworkers went into its second day. . . . An around-the-clock police guard was placed on Welfare Commissioner Mitchell I. Ginsberg after two telephone threats against his life were received."

The welfare workers' strike is not over wages, but over side issues, including more clothing grants for relief clients. This is very interesting, because at the Socialist Scholars Conference, Prof. Richard A. Cloward of Columbia University stressed that pushing welfare clients to demand increased clothing grants and other benefits could bankrupt cities and force them to turn to the federal government for more and more funds, thus putting an unbearable strain on it.

Also at the conference, Mrs. Judith Mage talked about disrupting our economy by teaching welfare workers to push their clients into making more and more demands. New York City is crushed now between the nutcracker of Socialist-propagandized relief recipients demanding more and more costly benefits, and Socialist-propagandized welfare workers making more and more costly demands for their clients.

In a brief biography of Judith Mage titled "Union Innovator," the New York *Times* says, "Her social views, developed in Bronx public schools, City College and Antioch College in Ohio, have always been clearly liberal."

In our country today, is *liberal* synonymous with *Socialist*?

The havoc being created now in New York City by one woman Socialist ought to teach city administrators throughout our nation the folly of playing a numbers game when assessing real political strength by minimizing the danger from "only a few Communists" and "only a few Socialist radicals."

Today, all taxpayers in this city of eight million people and 600,000 welfare recipients are being seriously hurt by the activities of one person, Mrs. Judith Mage, who ought to be widely known for what she really is, not a liberal but a Socialist. Had she been known as such, it is doubtful that a majority of 4,000 welfare workers would have elected her as their president.

(U.S.A. Syndicate)

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**SHORT MEMORIES AT U.N.**—"National memories are not so short—including those represented at the recent extraordinary U.N. session—as to have forgotten the 'Goa' incident of 1961. That is the Portuguese enclave which India overran and seized that year. There was an outcry in the United Nations against that violation of international law; but no steps were taken to restore the territorial possession to Portugal. Those clamoring loudest for India to keep the property it had taken by force of arms were Soviet Russia and the United Arab Republic. Last week India backed the Soviet and UAR in the propaganda drive to dispossess Israel of the area she won in the Middle East war; and this time Moscow, Cairo, & Co., are demanding the same. With these it always depends on whose ox is being gored."—From the Nashville *Banner*

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**MUTUAL REGRET**—"Congressman William Fitts Ryan, a Democrat from New York City, created a hush on June 21 when he strolled onto the floor of the House of Representatives and blasted a bill that would make public mutilation or desecration of the U.S. flag a federal crime. The House passed the bill, 385 to 16. 'I regret all this flag-waving that prevails here today,' he roared. Others regret Mr. Ryan."—From the Richmond *News Leader*


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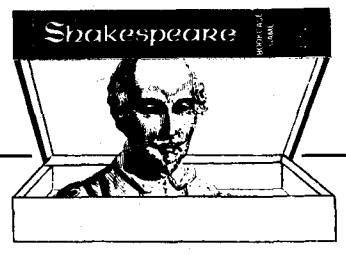


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## Federal Court Bars State Residency Rules

By DONALD I. ROGERS

It has become alarmingly official that the nation is more concerned with charity, welfare and security than it is with industriousness, prudence or thrift. For the first time since the Republic's founding, a federal court has crystallized that issue with a specific ruling.

**The state of Connecticut has been forbidden by the federal court to deny welfare benefits to newcomers settling within its borders. It cannot impose a residency requirement on those seeking dole because to do so, the court says, "violates their constitutional right of interstate travel."**

Like 40 of the 50 states, Connecticut has a law requiring a one-year residency before a person can receive welfare benefits. It was tardy in passing it. Not until 1965 was its residency law enacted, only after it was discovered that chronic welfare recipients were moving to Connecticut from other states to take advantage of not only an exceptionally generous welfare system, but living conditions that are regarded as among the finest in the land.

By a stretch of logic that must cause both Solon and Socrates to fidget in their crypts, two federal judges on the three-man federal bench in Hartford find that any person living in less amenable surroundings or receiving dole that doesn't measure up to Connecticut's, must be allowed to move to the Nutmeg State and partake of the goodies, else his constitutional right to cross any state line and live in any state of his choice will have been violated.

A produce truck owned by a Connecticut resident can be forbidden to enter the state if its contents might bring damage to some crop, but residents of other states can't be forbidden to settle there even if they are known to be professional welfare spongers and that their residency will be a liability and cause damage to the state's economy.

Thirty-nine other states with residency requirements for welfare may be affected by this federal court ruling that is so awkwardly based on spurious reasoning. The judges, in their zeal to proliferate welfare, may have set the stage for widescale reductions in welfare benefits across the land.

**Taxpayers everywhere logically will conclude that the only way to avoid an invasion of dole-seeking "professional" welfare recipients is to fix benefits at an unattractive level. The deserving will suffer.**

New York City is admittedly in economic ruin because it has no welfare residency requirement. It has been proved repeatedly that families in other areas pool their resources to get plane or car fare for ne'er-do-well kinfolk so they can be shipped to New York and get on relief the day they arrive. The burden of welfare on New York taxpayers is the second largest item in the city's budget, largest governmental tallysheet in the nation, next to the federal budget.

Much of Connecticut is a sylvan suburb of New York City, occupied now by people who have toiled hard in the concrete vineyard for the privilege of living where the air is a bit purer, the living a bit nicer. They paid their way to get there; they pay dearly to stay there.

It is hoped that Connecticut's attorney general will appeal this decision to the Supreme Court for the sake of all 40 states that are "protected" by welfare residency laws. He might point out that interstate travel is permitted to all who can afford the fare. That fare is fair.

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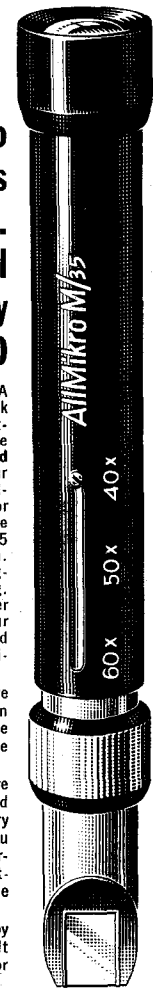


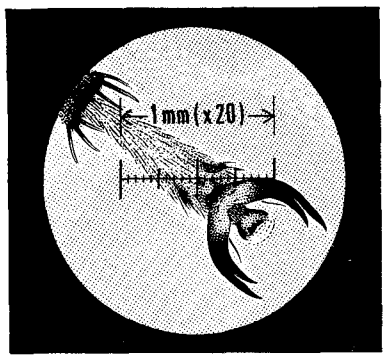


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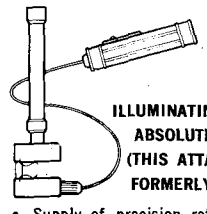

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# New Soviet-Made Crises Threaten U.S.

## *Red arms build-ups spell trouble in Korea, Cuba and Berlin*

From the Allen-Scott Report

The pattern of worldwide events seems clearly to be pointing to a convergence of crises late this summer and fall that could overshadow the conflicts in the Middle East and Viet Nam.

Whether one speaks to officials in responsible positions in U.S. intelligence circles or Democratic and Republican congressional leaders, one conclusion is now apparent.

**The well-informed believe the Kremlin is setting the stage for a series of closely connected crises in Korea, Cuba and Berlin that will involve U.S. forces with those of other Communist nations but not the Soviets directly.**

At all of these East-West confrontation points, the Russians are supplying vast new amounts of arms, as the Kremlin did in the Middle East just prior to the Israeli-Arab fighting.

Most immediate danger area now appears to be Korea, where two understrength divisions are stationed at the demilitarized armistice zone dividing North and South Korea.

At the outbreak of the Middle East crisis, Soviet Deputy Premier Vladimir M. Novikov made a little-noticed visit to Pyongyang. During his stay in that capital the Soviet leader worked out a new strategy with North Korean authorities that so far has produced the following ominous developments:

- General mobilization of North Korean military forces and the civilian population.
- Arrival of new shipments of Soviet jet planes, tanks and SAM ground-to-air missiles.
- A series of border incidents and naval clashes between North and South Korean units.
- Student demonstrations and riots in South Korea against the present pro-U.S. government.

According to one U.S. intelligence estimate, Novikov's main mission was to arrange for North Korean military pressure on South Korea to force the latter's withdrawal of forces from South Viet Nam.

The South Korean contingent of 45,000 troops is the largest from any Asian nation other than South Viet Nam now fighting alongside U.S. troops.

A forced withdrawal of these veteran South Korean troops could be very embarrassing to the United States and could mean that additional Americans would have to be sent to Viet Nam as replacements.

A renewal of the fighting in South Korea could also force the U.S. to send more troops there. Now one out of every five soldiers in the two U.S. divisions in Korea is South Korean.

As the Kremlin official in charge of Russia's defense industries, Novikov is considered to be the Soviet's number one arms production expert. In recent weeks Novikov was given the extra task of overseeing foreign arms shipments.

In early March the North Koreans and Russians set the stage for Novikov's visit by signing an agreement calling for "military collaboration" as well as "cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields."

**Significantly, the last time the words "military collaboration" were included in a Soviet-North Korean agreement the latter launched its 1950 invasion of South Korea almost before the ink was dry on the document.**

In East Germany the Russians have begun stockpiling a 60-day supply of food and military equipment, including all types of spare parts and ammunition, with the East Berlin armored divisions that now encircle West Berlin.

Since the Kremlin's policy has been to limit these forces to less than a week's supply, there is considerable uneasiness as to the military significance of this change. U.S. intelligence lists the supply build-up as preparation for a possible blockade of West Berlin.

In a corresponding diplomatic move, Communist party boss Leonid Brezhnev and Secretary Mikhail A. Suslov held a highly unusual meeting with Max Reimann, the first secretary of the illegal West German Communist party, and his shadow government.

In a jointly signed document distributed widely throughout the Eastern European satellites, these Red leaders agreed that West Germany must give up its claim to West Berlin and recognize East Germany before the end of 1967.

This agreement is believed to be a forerunner to the signing of a Soviet-East German peace treaty this fall as part of Moscow's celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Communist revolution in Russia.

There is growing evidence that the Kremlin is preparing to force a new Cuban crisis in September-October.

Soviet arms shipments to Castro continue at a level similar to the June-July period prior to the October 1962 missile confrontation. In the past two months more than 25,000 tons of arms have arrived in Cuba.

In recent weeks several crack regiments of Castro's 90,000-man army have been equipped with these Soviet arms and shifted into newly prepared defense positions near the U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

Arrival of late model jet aircraft from Russia has boosted Cuba's air force to more than 200 planes and makes it clearly the dominant force in the Caribbean.

Unlike the Soviet-equipped Egyptian force, most of which was caught in the open and destroyed on the ground during the Middle East fighting, nearly all of Castro's jets are protected by bomb-proof caves.

During the past four months the Russians have changed the deployment of Cuba's 700 SAM ground-to-air missiles. Instead of being spread around the entire island, the missiles have been rearranged to protect only four areas—Havana, Santiago, Santa Clara and Holguin.

This tightening of the air defenses has caused U.S. intelligence authorities to review reports from Cuban refugees that the Russians are building new intermediate-range ballistic missile bases at Santiago and Holguin.

Should these IRBM reports be confirmed, the convergence of three major crises could make the fall of 1967 far more dangerous for the United States than the fall of 1962.

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**Another Berlin crisis may be brewing as Soviet leaders are said to be pressing for East German control of all Berlin before the end of the year.**

# Lindsay for Veep Story Hurts Nixon

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

When the cat's away, the mice will play. The cat, in this instance, is Dick Nixon, who has been traveling in Africa and the Middle East. The mice are those unnamed Nixon "associates" and "advisers" who leaked a story the other day to the New York *Times* that Nixon was cozying up to New York City's Mayor John Lindsay and U. S. Sen. Jake Javits in hopes of luring some of the New York state delegates away from Rockefeller control at the 1968 Republican convention. According to the leaked account, Nixon "might" look with favor on "persuading Mr. Lindsay to be his running mate in 1968."

If Nixon has "advisers" who can talk this way, he had better come home fast and watch some of the mice who are playing with his reputation. For the immediate impact of the *Times* story on New York state conservatives, who are the only ones who could guarantee him any convention delegates, was to raise a lot of hackles. Luckily there were other Nixon "advisers" who said the story was implausible on its face, for it would be unconstitutional for the electors from New York state to deliver their electoral college ballots to two inhabitants of the same state as themselves. With Lindsay as his vice presidential running mate, Nixon would have to move to Connecticut or back to California to derive the expected benefit from a New York vote.

Such a move would repel so many New York conservatives (who, after all, hold the balance of power in state Republican circles) that New York would be lost anyway. The fact is that Mayor Lindsay has very little hold on Republicans outside of Manhattan Island; he couldn't even take control of his party organization in the Bronx.

The idea that Nixon has anything to gain by "courting" Lindsay and Javits is so fantastic that one suspects it was an enemy, and not an "adviser," who floated the story in question. (Could it have been a Javits man trying to warn Rockefeller against deserting Javits as a "favorite son"?

The first effect of the report was to set things up for some mute sarcasms by Sen. Javits who, though he professed to "entirely friendly" relations with Nixon, said it would be wise for Dick to abandon any hope of capturing the New York delegation. Javits chided Nixon for failure to take a role in Manhattan organizational politics, which is about as absurd as you can get. How would Nixon crack the gates? Kosygin would have a better chance at this point of taking out membership in the B'nai B'rith.

Javits also invited Nixon to join him and Gov. Rockefeller in supporting a "moderate, progressive candidate" for President, such as Gov. Romney. In other words, Nixon should deny his own candidacy.

It has taken Nixon seven years to overcome the suspicions of conservative Republicans who resented his so-called "Treaty of Fifth Avenue" with Nelson Rockefeller in 1960. The conservatives do not object when Nixon communes with Sen. Javits on foreign policy matters. But the very idea that he might accept John Lindsay as a vice presidential running mate would send them rushing to endorse Ronald Reagan of California for the presidential nomination.

Lindsay, though a most likeable fellow, figures as the offstage villain in an American Conservative Union report on "DMV"—or Democratic Margin of Victory—that has recently been masterminded by Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio.

**The "Democratic Margin of Victory" in many House of Representatives votes consists of super-liberal Republicans who belong to the group called "the Wednesday Club." When he was in Congress John Lindsay was the leader of this group. The great rank and file of Republicans beyond the Allegheny Mountains would hardly welcome a former Wednesday Club leader as the second man on their ticket.**

To combat the Wednesday Club, Rep. Ashbrook is forming a separate caucus of the more conservative Republicans in the House. If, as seems likely, Ashbrook attracts a majority of the Republican membership, it will have an impact on the 1968 convention. The Republicans in 1968 will certainly present a balanced ticket, but it won't be a balance of widely separated ideological extremes. Questions of geography will play a good part in it. Nixon is too shrewd a politician not to realize the facts of life, which is the main reason for supposing that when the cat returns from his African tour he will put those trouble-making mice in their place.

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# Hearings to Begin Soon On Percy's Housing Plan

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Public hearings now have been promised for mid-July on Sen. Charles Percy's ingenious bill to create a National Home Ownership Foundation. The bill is important in itself, in the bright promise it holds for significant gains in low-income housing. Yet his proposal is greater than the sum of its inventive parts. The peripheral aspects are as attractive as the main theme.

By its very boldness, the Percy bill invites fresh speculation on the role of Congress in the total governmental process. In the ordinary course of events, Congress simply reacts to bills that are sent up the Hill from the White House. Such measures are drafted in executive agencies; they bear the President's approval; they become "Administration bills" and provide a basis for reckoning a presidential box score.

**The Percy bill, by contrast, offers the first instance in recent memory by which the Congress itself would undertake to write its own law, from scratch, in a major legislative field. There is thus presented the remarkable possibility that through the Percy bill—the work of a freshman senator from Illinois—the Congress might move toward regaining its lost independence.**

The July hearings also will offer some indication of the Administration's sincerity on the matter of a bi-partisan ap-

**Sen. Charles Percy (R.-Ill.) wants a subsidized foundation to aid the poor to buy their own homes.**

proach. Back in January the President grinned at members of the opposition, "whose numbers, if I am not mistaken, seem to have increased somewhat," and encouraged them to come up with "choices and reasonable alternatives." The Percy bill is of course a Republican bill. The question arises: Will it be snuffed out for that political reason alone?

A third aspect of the senator's plan ought to win applause in conservative quarters. From beginning to end his bill relies upon the "private sector." Tax funds are involved, to be sure, in his proposed interest subsidies; the full faith and credit of the U.S. government would be pledged to debentures of the foundation he conceives.

But the foundation itself would not be an instrumentality of the government; it would pay taxes on its real property, as other private corporations do; two-thirds of its governing board would be privately appointed. To a Congress grown callous to billion-dollar bills, Percy's request for only $10 million the first year is ridiculously small.

Most attractive of all, however, is the bill's sharp focus upon the individual family, its dreams and aspirations. In this approach, the Percy plan runs diametrically opposite to the long trend of laws providing for rent supplements and public housing.

The vice in existing housing law is that the low-income individual tends to become a computerized cipher; he is a faceless drone in a high-rise hive. If his income increases beyond a certain point, he risks eviction from his public housing unit. The family that receives a rent supplement has no incentive toward higher income, for higher income means only a lower supplement.

Percy's bill does not talk of "housing units." It talks of "homes." Under the senator's plan a federally chartered National Home Ownership Foundation would raise up to $2 billion in private capital by selling its guaranteed debentures in the private market. These proceeds then would be loaned to non-profit local associations which in turn would build or renovate low-income homes, generally costing no more than $12,500. These would be sold, not rented, to qualified families, on long-term 3 per cent loans.

**The senator has gone beyond mere economics. He hopes that in many instances a prospective buyer will build up a "sweat equity" in his home by working on the association's construction jobs. Under his plan of mortgage repayment the low-income family sees an equity growing right from the start. A home thus becomes their home. And the cost to the taxpayer lies only in picking up an interest subsidy of 3 per cent per year.**

It would be pleasant, of course, if the housing problems of the poor could be solved wholly by free enterprise, without subsidy of any sort. The inexorable rules of the marketplace virtually prohibit so happy a solution. Constitutional objections to one side, Percy's dramatically new approach offers the best compromise yet devised; and envious Democrats, having offered nothing but the same old public housing, will want to think twice before they knock it.

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**SUGGESTION FOR THE U.N.**—"The Soviet Union has left itself wide open with its demand that the United Nations General Assembly force withdrawal of Israel from conquered Arab land. Why not counter with a demand that the U.N. take up the matter of Soviet withdrawal from East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the conquered area of Finland? This is a made-to-order opportunity to remind the world how different Russia's talk is from its deeds. It should not be missed."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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**QUESTION OF EXTINCTION**—Speaking of the crime wave, isn't it about time the Administration protected the man in the street as well as it does the whooping crane?

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**DEEPER THAN YOU THINK** by Leonard E. Read, Foundation for Economic Education, Irvington-On-Hudson, N.Y. (208 pages, $2 paper—$3 cloth. Order directly from publisher).

Those familiar with the scores of books and essays in which Leonard E. Read has treated various facets of economic freedom will be fascinated by this his latest work, a profound study of the ethical—one might even say theological—foundations of the free market, or "willing exchange," to use his phrase.

"For freedom," he writes, "is the primary means to the highest end; at best it is a secondary end. The primary aim . . . is to expand individual consciousness into as near a harmony as possible with infinite consciousness. Freedom is the first and absolutely necessary means to this end. Anyone who in any way frustrates the freedom of another to act creatively acts against the supreme intelligence, this being the gravest of evils."

Mr. Read holds that any such interference by one person with another's freedom is, in either the economic or societal spheres, unpeaceful, coercive and immoral. If so for individuals, what then of government's relationship to the citizen? "Government," he asserts, "should go no further in controlling people than the individuals who organize it have a moral right to go. For if government does not obtain its power of control from those who establish it, from where then does its power derive?" He argues that the proper role of government "should be limited to inhibiting and penalizing all violence, fraud, predation and misrepresentation—that is, to keeping the peace. Let government . . . leave all else, including welfare and prosperity, to willing exchange."

These basic postulations are followed by a penetrating overview of such diverse topics as automation; the worth of spiritual values in the process of "willing exchange"; the origins of political power; a critique on political action (in which most every reader will find, amid Mr. Read's reasoned and lucid exposition, some points with which to disagree); a formula for happiness, and a treatise on economics for boys and girls—a guide to parental training of the principles of economic freedom. This last alone is worth the price of the book.

The author's central and compelling argument is for individual self-improvement; for the type of exemplary conservative leadership which inspires emulation. From this he believes will naturally evolve a social and economic situation free of coercion at all levels.

Mr. Read writes with clarity, eloquence and grace and with a genius for the rich metaphor and striking analogy. To borrow Eric Hoffer's phrase, Mr. Read's superb contribution to libertarian thought is replete with ideas which "stick like fishhooks in the mind."

**ANATOMY OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT** by Smith Simpson (Houghton, 285 pages, $5.95).

"An electrifying book, though it is written calmly, and its argument is sober and reasoned. Smith Simpson spent many years of service in the State Department; he was upset about its manner of work then, and, now that he has left it, he is deeply critical of it. He raises basic questions about State Department recruiting, training, administration and planning. He points to the chaos caused by automatic, thoughtless rotation of personnel, the failure to brief new diplomats, to brief or debrief exchange lecturers, and the terrible impact of the government's dictum to 'move up or out,' achieve promotion or resign, which has made the State man think only of his own personal career. Simpson cites specific blunders and shortcomings. But this is a positive book, not a mere expose, and the author has proposals for State Department reform. A lucid book, a good one and one which, if it won't cheer Dean Rusk, will bring to public attention the need for improving a vital sector of U.S. government."—From **Publishers' Weekly**

**THE AMERICAN POLITICAL DICTIONARY** by Jack C. Plano and Melton Greenberg (Holt, 401 pages, $6.95).

"Politics, like other fields of knowledge, has a technical language. Unlike such fields as medicine, however, the language of politics is not limited to professional journals or the practitioner. It is broadly and freely used in public and private conversations and by mass media of communication. While this is basically a healthy situation, lack of precision in the use of political terminology only serves to obscure the issues of today. This dictionary is intended to help the citizen who seeks a deeper and more precise understanding of the historical, social, economic and institutional forces which make up the life blood of the most exciting political system in the world.

**"The American Political Dictionary** consists of more than 1,100 terms, agencies, court cases and statutes which are most relevant for a basic comprehension of American governmental institutions, practices and problems. Each term is defined or described; a statement of its significance to American government and to citizen follows."—From the Preface

# Warning from Dr. Rouse

Dr. Milford Owen Rouse, the newly installed president of the 260,000-member American Medical Association, has warned that organized medicine is fighting for its life against mounting efforts to destroy it. In delivering his recent inaugural address before the AMA convention in Atlantic City, Rouse claimed this effort springs from those who would centralize and federalize all free institutions.

"Those who desire central government direction and control of other phases of our lives," he maintained, "also advocate central government planning and coercion in the field of medicine."

**Rouse added: "They would have the public believe that members of the medical profession and their many allies in the health field, who have accomplished the scientific wonders of the past generation, are no longer competent to provide leadership necessary for continuing development in medicine in the years ahead."**

Medicine is at the crossroads, he said, faced with the threats of increased government control, price and wage fixing, emphasis on a non-profit approach to medicine, erosion of free choice and increasing coercion.



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Four teen-aged Negro youths marched from Atlanta, Ga., to Washington, D.C. recently in support of the U.S. position in Viet Nam. They stopped by Richmond, Va., to see Gov. Mills Godwin, but in his absence were greeted by the governor's assistant, John Wessels. From left are Nathaniel Jackson, Dwight Sanders, Wessels, Willie Hunter and Charles Bailey. Later they presented the flag to House Speaker John McCormack.

*Question for Media*

# Why Is Bad News Emphasized?

By REP. FLETCHER THOMPSON (R.-Ga.)

It is one of the tragedies of our age that when a man burns a house he receives national notice, but when a man builds a house his accomplishment often goes unnoticed. Perhaps that is the severest wrong of the time in which we live, for we emphasize what is bad and pay little attention to what is good.

**This peculiar, contorted outlook on life became painfully evident yesterday when four fine young Negro teen-age boys from Atlanta, Ga., arrived in my office after walking 645 miles, which took two and one half weeks, to demonstrate their love and loyal support for our country and its soldiers in Viet Nam.**

They carried an American flag from my Atlanta office, which they unfurled on the Capitol steps, and which they presented to Speaker John McCormack. These young devoted Americans are Willie Hunter, Nathaniel Jackson, Douglas Sanders and Charles Bailey.

When they arrived in my office they were not seeking publicity, but I felt that this was a story which should be told to the entire nation. We called the three national TV networks and what was their response? One said flatly that they were not interested in this feat. A second said they would call back if they were interested and they never called back. A third said they would see if they could round up a camera crew and we heard nothing further. We called all the national news magazines, but none showed up.

Surely, this feat was something worthy of national notice: four trimly dressed, clean-shaven, well-mannered youngsters who were not protesting against something, but were trying to demonstrate their loyalty to their flag and their country. They wanted to show that the members of their race are first-class citizens and should support the U.S. flag wherever it flies. They are quite a contrast to the unkempt, unwashed, unshaven hippies and beatniks who are always in the news and who present such a terrible image of American young people.

To their everlasting credit, the two national wire services, and the correspondents for our Atlanta papers, did interview as did the *Evening Star* here in Washington.

But the *Star's* story on last night's front page is all too evident of what is wrong in America today. The exploits of these four fine young men were "kissed off" in a three-column story, with a single-line heading and no pictures. Yet, immediately below it—emblazoned in five columns of pictures and six columns of copy that continued in two columns inside the paper—was a story about a band of shoeless, unkempt, unshaven hippies who walked through the White House yesterday.

The story was carried under a six-column headline of considerably larger type than the story about the clean-cut youngsters who are standing behind their country. This morning's *Post* does not even carry the story, but does have a four-column picture and story of Negro rioters in Atlanta.

Maybe I get too angry at all this. Maybe I do not know what is supposed to make "news," but to me there is something far more appealing, far more wholesome and newsworthy about four young men who emulate what is good in America, than those who are the epitome of the sickness in our society.

**I particularly felt their exploit was newsworthy, since they came from a city where rebellious members of their race have stolen the headlines with four days of rioting and lawlessness that resulted in at least one death and several injuries.**

Perhaps it is no wonder that so many young Americans are confused and are rebelling against constituted authority. It would seem to me that we ought to be using every possible opportunity to change this situation; to emphasize what is good in mankind and in our young people; to show the world that there are, after all, many fine young men and women who have learned that there are even yet some worthwhile values in honor, loyalty to your country, responsibility and respect for authority. But apparently, much of the news media, including our national television networks, do not think so. Unfortunately, it is they who are to a large part forming public opinion in this country of ours.


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# Another Urban Renewal Casualty

By RUSSELL KIRK

Amid all the unconvincing din about a successful "War on Poverty," next to nothing is said about the plight of people of limited means who have been dispossessed by "urban renewal" schemes—and are worse off than before. The following letter from a Californian reader, whom we may call Mr. X, suggests better than I could the grim consequences of much clearance of old buildings that might have been restored, rather than demolished.

Mr. X has a private library of some 2,000 volumes—but a very small cash income. He has been dispossessed.

"I was well established in a rooming house here," he writes, "with a room for $25 a month, a bargain these days, with the use of a rather dilapidated but weatherproof old garage thrown in for another $10 a month, where I kept my library. The place was comfortable and homey, and I knew everybody in it.

"But more than a year ago the landlady died, and the estate sold the property—to a new owner who believed in Progress and helping people. He would build a new apartment house and help all of us get away from the 'wretched' conditions under which we had been living. I was invited to move back into the new building when it was completed because I 'had always been a good tenant.' I was told that the project was financed by government money.

"It wasn't long until the place where I had lived was occupied by a towering 42-unit apartment complex. The new landlord's rental office dropped me a courteous little note alerting me to the fact that the new place was ready and renting. I was told that rents began at $135 a month. This, I think, is the kind of 'progress and help' that has often characterized 'urban renewal.'

"I am now paying $55 a month, which is really more than I can afford on my fixed income, a pension of $132 a month. My library, save for a few necessary reference books, is stacked away in the garages and closets of friends who came to my rescue. I know that nobody is supposed to have a library these days.

"When urban renewal first came in, I applauded, for I assumed that persons taken out of a dwelling in order to build a better one would be taken back into the new building at the rent they had paid in the old; for it seemed to me that since people would seek better quarters if they could afford them, presumably they were paying as much as they could afford.

"But I couldn't have been more wrong. All the comfortable old rooming-houses are being replaced by modern and sometimes avant-garde apartment structures that look like movie sets. Moreover, all the rents in the neighborhood go up when this happens. I cannot say that I am enthusiastic about this kind of Help and Progress."

People like my intelligent correspondent, however numerous as a class, have little political influence. But the interests behind much grandiose "renewal" have plenty of such influence. Thus we wage war on poverty.

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**ONE-WAY TICKET**—"Bobby Kennedy said in New York he wanted a Johnson-Humphrey ticket. For some reason he didn't say where to."—By Jack Wilson in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*



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# SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

## Make Policies Clear

By REP. CHARLES SANDMAN (R.-N.J.)

Once Israel has reached a just settlement with the Arab nations, our President should set forth in clear-cut language the intent of the United States when freedom of use of international waterways is threatened by a nation or a group of nations. Our intentions should not be open to double or triple meanings.

The presidential statement then should be submitted to both bodies of Congress for debating and voting with a two-thirds vote of the Senate and House required to make it stated policy of the United States. I feel certain that a firm statement of intent will prevent events which we have just witnessed and that it will be the greatest deterrent to those who might be tempted to plunge the world into all-out war for their selfish purposes such as was the case with the Arab leaders.

As for the nations in the Near East, there is a great need for better understanding among people. The Arab nations have got to realize that the people of Israel have the God-given right to live as free men and the people of Israel must respect those of the Arab nations as having the same right.

## Restrain Debt Rise

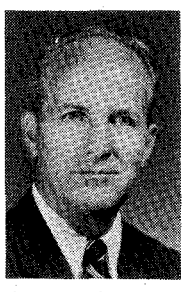
By SEN. HARRY F. BYRD (D.-Va.)

*The pending legislation to increase by $22 billion the ceiling on the public debt is neither wise nor necessary. . . . The $22-billion increase sought in the pending legislation would be more than twice the amount the Administration needs—according to its own figures—to carry it through the next fiscal year. . . . That being the case, I proposed an amendment to the pending legislation which would put the debt ceiling at $348 billion, in place of the $358 billion sought by the Administration. In my judgment, it would be outrageous to pass this debt limit bill with any figure higher than $348 billion, which is $3 billion more than the Treasury Department says it needs. My amendment gives the Administration all it can justifiably ask of the Congress. To go beyond the $348 billion would in my judgment be outrageous, unjustified and a grave disservice to the American taxpayers.*

## GOP Funding Plan

By REP. ROBERT McCLORY (R.-Ill.)

A sensible [campaign financing] approach would seem to be that which has been developed by the House Republican Policy Committee entitled the Election Reform Act of 1967. This proposal (a) would require more detailed and accurate accounting of campaign contributions and expenditures; (b) would flatly prohibit contributions of more than $5,000 to any one candidate or campaign, and—most significantly—(c) would permit income tax deductions of individual contributions up to $100 for any political party or candidate.



It would seem to this member that such a measure would bring the subject of campaign funds and expenditures out into the open and would, at the same time, encourage a large number of modest contributors to support the candidates and political parties of their choice.

It appears that the political well-being of our Republic depends upon candidates and parties remaining completely free of government control. In addition, to maintain a high degree of independence for political leaders and office holders requires far greater participation by more citizens in support of political parties and candidates.

Despite the dismay occasioned by the Dodd case and other well-publicized examples, these acts may provide the needed impetus to achieve healthier politics at every level of our republican system of government.

## Indefinite Wars?

By REP. BOB PRICE (R.-Tex.)

*A lesson we must draw from Viet Nam is that our current policy there does not set a viable posture in handling wars of liberation. We cannot tolerate such wars being dragged on indefinitely. We could not possibly handle two or three more such wars at the same time using current methods. We must handle them with dispatch and finality. History has proven that the only thing the Communists respect is strength. . . . With resoluteness and courage among our policymakers in Washington—and with a rekindled determination to win—we can end this bitter struggle. We must, I believe, take our chances on an all-out effort to end this bogged-down war that the Communists would like to extend until we are slowly bled to death.*

# No Time for 'Bridge-Building'

By REP. CATHERINE MAY (R.-Wash.)

It is a mystery to me that the President of the United States still has not announced his decision as to whether Americans, Russians or both are going to be offered the chance to build the giant turbine-generator sets for the planned third power plant at Grand Coulee Dam in the state of Washington.

My letter to the President last April 13, asking him to reject the expressed interest of the Russians in this project, was referred to the State Department for reply. The State Department favors foreign bidding on U.S. projects.

Since my brief speech to Congress June 15, I have received many letters and telephone calls agreeing with me that the Soviet Union must not be allowed to supply heavy electrical equipment for this project.

**It is gratifying to know that so many of our citizens agree that this is no time to be "building bridges" to Russia with American dams that are vital to our national security. . . .**

Leaving aside the facts of the Cold War; of Russia's continuing intention to "bury" us; of the fact that Soviet armaments are killing and maiming our boys in Viet Nam; and of recent events in the Middle East which prove U.S. "bridge-building" efforts have been to no avail; I would like to point out that any decision which could result in Russian manufacture of this heavy equipment could be very much regretted by the United States if the equipment did not operate properly. No country on the face of the earth has ever built equipment this large.

An example of the kind of problems that can occur, actually did happen last year in the state of Washington. "Worldwide" bidding of the kind urged by the State Department was invited in the supplying of giant transformers in connection with the power output of the dual-purpose atomic reactor at Hanford. This, as far as I am aware, was the only foreign-built equipment supplied. The first transformer was built in England, and failed when it was tested. Then, an Austrian-built transformer was delivered. After two weeks of operation, it too failed. . . .

I do not mention this in a derogatory reference to any foreign country or product. I point out these facts to show what can happen when a foreign product proves to be defective and cannot be repaired in this country.

**Heaven help the United States if we invite unfriendly countries to take advantage of us. . . .**

I pray that there will come a day when we will live in a peaceful and trustful world. There may come a day when the Soviet Union will have demonstrated by word and action that it is really interested in world peace. There may come a day when the Cold War is over. But that day is not yet.

These cold, hard facts make it clear to me that the President must decide that the Soviet Union has no business in tinkering with United States projects that involve the security and well-being of the American people.

## Review Foreign Policy

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

On June 22 I introduced a resolution proposing a thorough congressional review of our foreign policy toward the Soviet Union. The resolution calls for the House Foreign Affairs Committee to undertake a thorough review, with public hearings, designated studies and other means, with particular contributions from members of the House, representatives of the executive branch, and citizens from the private sector of our society.

It is obvious that the Soviet Union is truly involved in aggressive actions against our forces in Viet Nam and its major role is clearly seen in the Mideast conflict. We are also aware of the Soviet Union's subversive activities in Latin America and Africa. May I also point out that in the past two decades Greece, Iran, Korea, Hungary, the Congo, Dominican Republic, and Yemen have all been scenes of Soviet Union involvement contrary to the wishes of the peoples of those lands for peace under freedom?

United States policy toward the Soviet Union has contained questionable preconceptions and contradictions in fact and principle. The assumptions on which our foreign policy are based should be subject to proper review, especially at a time when the Soviet Union's propagandizing will be fully geared to exploit the 50th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik imperio-colonialism.

# Should Gov't Regulate TV-Radio?

By REP. DONALD BROTZMAN (R.-Colo.)

From time to time there is discussion in the Congress and in the nation's news media about the proper role of the federal government in regulating the content of radio and television programs and commercials.

Two questions often are asked. First: Does the American public feel it should be the responsibility of the federal government to exert stronger control? And second, would stronger control by the federal government be consonant with our basic freedom of the press?

Insofar as the first question is concerned, I would like to bring to the attention of the Congress a recent study conducted by the National Research Center of the University of Chicago for the National Association of Broadcasters.

The study utilized a public opinion poll to provide statistics, and I would like to cite some of the results.

**Sixty-four per cent of the American public said they think broadcasters themselves should do the policing of radio and television programs. Twenty-eight per cent thought it should be a federal government function, and 8 per cent had no preference.**

The study also sampled the feelings of persons who react favorably and those who tend to react unfavorably to programs and commercials. There was virtually no difference in the results. In fact, paradoxically, 64 per cent of those who react unfavorably preferred self-regulation by the industry, against 63 per cent for the "favorable" group.

The second question cannot be answered through public opinion polls, but must be put to the test by Congress and the regulatory bodies which we have established and will establish. It is a matter which must be put to not only legal tests, but also to the more basic criteria of common sense and conscience, not only by the 90th Congress, but, I suspect, by all future Congresses.

There will always be those who want to legislate absolute federal control over all activities of the American citizens, and those who argue against any and all federal regulations. Typically, Congress must continue to decide wherein lies the public interest—for its own as well as future generations.

I believe that the broadcasting industry, backed by the NAB Radio and Television Codes, is equipped to police itself, and as long as this industry is diligent about keeping its own house in order I would oppose federal takeover of these very sensitive functions.



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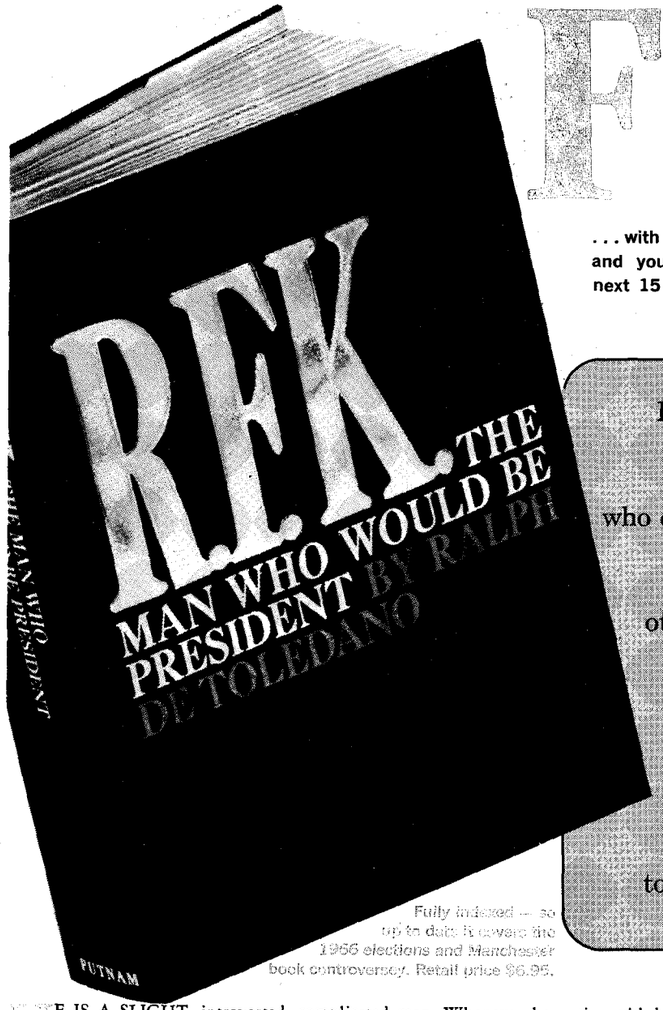


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HE IS A SLIGHT, introverted, complicated man. Whenever he passes the big picture of his brother Jack, he touches it ritualistically. When he plays touch football he changes the rules in the middle of the game — or calls off the game if the other team starts catching up.

When he entertains at his Hickory Hill estate, guests do what he wants, or face scorn and ridicule. His mastiff Brumus is allowed to help himself to food from the guests' plates. "Once was enough for me," remarked a Hickory Hill visitor. "That damned dog was all over me, and Bobby seemed to think that my objections were pretty stuffy if not downright unmannerly. Brumus got most of my meal and left paw marks all over my clothes."

R.F.K. seems to take his religion more seriously than his brother did. Each night he prays abundantly with his abundant family. He can pursue a racketeer — provided the pursuit is good politics — with a reformer's zeal. Yet he wound up, with Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin, on Joe DiMaggio's blacklist because of Marilyn Monroe.

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As a psychological study, the book is challenging. The personality pattern often displayed by this junior son of the rich is familiar enough: the terrible need to prove himself, the years without accomplishment, the indifference to human sensibilities, the brooding absorption with himself, the curious tightfistedness, the people-eater attitude. And above all, the strange need to *win*, no matter what.

Yes, here is a portrait that fascinates, and chills. You will think about it, talk about it. And come away with a new determination to keep America out of the hands of this man.

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# What is Bobby Kennedy *Really* Like?

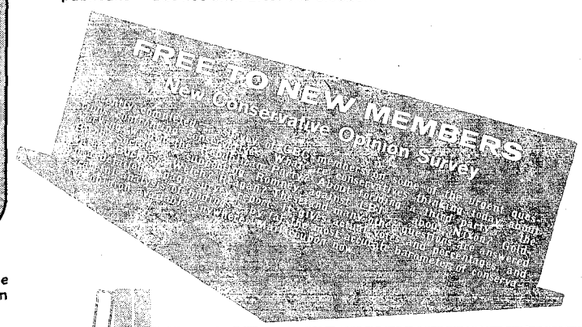
## Here Are Some Facts You May Not Know...

- Bobby's zest for wiretapping (and more evidence of why J. Edgar Hoover has no fear of a public confrontation).
- November 22, 1963. The anguished scene as Bobby and Ethel get the news while lunching. That much-debated call from LBJ. Bobby's road back from the edge of despair. Bobby and Jackie grow closer.
- Bobby's disastrous meeting with prominent Negroes led by James Baldwin, Lena Horne, Harry Belafonte. "Being in the same room with you makes me want to vomit," snarls one.
- The invasion of New York: from visitor to Senatorial candidate in 27 days. Secret meetings, bold tactics, and the power merchants who served up the state to RFK. How the image makers gave Bobby a quick face-lifting.
- The Catholic non-issue, and how the Kennedys made it work both ways. How Bobby's "People Machine" kept the pot boiling.

**R.F.K. As Seen by Those Who Know Him Personally. "A Vulture." "Arrogant." "Young Whippersnapper." "Little Lord Fauntleroy." "S.O.B." . . .**

1. **Jacqueline Kennedy:** "He's the one I'd put my hand in the fire for." And again: "I sometimes wish that Bobby, because he is so wonderful, had been an amoeba and then he could have mated with himself."
2. **Lyndon Johnson:** "A young whippersnapper."
3. **Melvin M. Belli:** "He's arrogant, rude, and even ignorant of the law. He's the moneyed Little Lord Fauntleroy of government. Every newspaperman knows what he is, and even Johnson can't stand him, but everybody's too scared of the *son-of-a-bitch*."
4. **Washington newsman:** "He has all the patience of a vulture, without any of the dripping sentimentality."
5. **Joseph P. Kennedy:** "Bobby doesn't care how he wins."
6. **Henry J. Taylor:** "Neither hail, rain, sleet, nor gloom of night stay Bobby from the swift completion of his ride on the gravy train. Conscience and money somehow do not seem to mix in politics."

- RFK's role in the Reuther Memorandum calling for action against the "radical right": "an unknown number of millions" that were said to include the followers of Barry Goldwater.
- Bobby boasts that 57,000 government officials are taking "counter-insurgency" courses. The puzzled man in charge corrects the figure to 400 or 500.
- Bobby charges attempted bribes — which, if offered, make him an accessory after the fact.
- FBI undermined. RFK forces Hoover to reassign best agents from *national security* duty, leaks anti-FBI *stories* to pals in the press.
- Bobby moves to control nation's banking and business.
- The Cuban missile crisis: how hawks and doves lined up. State Department pinpoints 47 missile sites, but word of them never — apparently — reaches JFK. His strange disagreement with Fulbright. JFK backs down, twice. Khrushchev calls the shots.
- Bobby plays it both ways with Joe McCarthy. His near-fight with Roy Cohn. Unpublicized accomplishments of McCarthy. Bobby maneuvers McCarthy into squabbles with Mundt, other GOP Senators.
- Kennedy aide, fired by OSS and CIA as security risk, given sensitive Justice Department job by RFK.
- How did LBJ get the V.P. nomination? Toledano lays out the conflicting stories and, while offering no definitive answer, etches a pattern of deals within deals that would dazzle Machiavelli.
- 6 eminent Americans who found their way, fully clothed, into the Kennedy swimming pool.
- Bobby charges GOP with spending $1 million for anti-Catholic literature. Fair Campaign Practices Committee exonerates Republicans — but not until after the election.




- RFK brushes aside union terrorism in Kohler and Perfect Circle strikes. The gap between Bobby's TV posture and his later version of the same incidents in his book, **The Enemy Within.**
- Fascinating cut and thrust between LBJ and RFK. Johnson gags on a bitter pill. 1964: adroit moves win that round for Lyndon.
- The Meredith incident. Bobby publicly compares Mississippi with Nazi Germany, privately negotiates face-saving gestures with Ross Barnett.
- Bobby's vendetta against Roy Cohn: surveillance, mail checks, 30 hours of questioning. How Cohn stumbled upon Bobby's involvement with **Life's** Hoffa exposé.
- Schlesinger and Rusk play on JFK's wavering, lead him to emasculate the Cuban invasion. Ethel embarrasses Bobby in front of Cuban leader Roberto San Roman.
- Bobby's mode of conduct as employee of Senate Labor Rackets Committee: he yells at Senators, bullies witnesses. The Army purchasing agent — a woman — who charged that Bobby and his aide had put her in a "hot room" and had "browbeaten, badgered and kicked me around." Bobby uses committee power to persecute Nixon aide Murray Chotiner. Congressman Celler saves Bobby from House investigation.

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